



Fighting Erupts In Amman and North Jordan

AMMAN, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Fighting between the Jordanian army and the Palestinian guerrillas was reported in the north Jordan today for the second successive day—and this national capital was tense after midnight shooting in which one man was killed.

[According to UPI, Baghdad radio reported that Jordanian Army tanks rumbled into the streets of Amman after two clashes took place between Palestinian guerrillas and government troops tonight. The radio said one guerrilla was killed and a government vehicle was burned as a result of the clashes.]

In the north—some of the fiercest fighting in the last month between the army and the fedayeen—the guerrillas were reported to be counterattacking government armor and artillery that drove them out of a village near the Syrian border yesterday. Fedayeen in Ramtha said the army deployed about 60 tanks in the battle in the Shajara plateau. In a 12-hour battle yesterday the army captured the village of Al-Mughayer in a push to the east which the guerrillas believed was intended to cut the supply route from Syria through Ramtha to towns they have held in the area since last month's war.

The fedayeen launched a counter-attack on Al-Mughayer and there was also fighting around the villages of Al-Shajara and Alal. It started at 6 a.m. (0400 GMT) and was still going on nine hours later, they claimed.

Amman accused Palestinians of opening fire on army forces yesterday in the north.

In the first government statement on the clashes, a spokesman said troops stationed in the villages of Al-Mughayer, Alal and Al-Shajara were fired on with mortar shells, rockets and machine guns for five hours yesterday morning.

Guerrilla sources tonight reported that the fighting in the north had stopped. The sources said they got their information from some Arab Committee Observer Mission members who went to the north earlier in the day. The sources did not know at what time the fighting supposedly stopped.

But they added that some of the officers of ACOM, as well as some members of the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization had stayed in the north to make sure that the fighting was not renewed.

The renewed clashes came five days after Jordan's King Hussein and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat signed a final agreement aimed at restoring peaceful relations in the wake of last month's fighting.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Heikal Quits Cabinet as Sadat Becomes Egypt's President

CAIRO, Oct. 18 (UPI).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser today accepted the resignation of Mohammed Heikal, Egyptian minister of information and national guidance, the government announced.

The official Middle East News agency said Mr. Sadat named Mohammed Heikal, the minister of information and national guidance, to replace Mr. Heikal.

Mr. Heikal submitted his resignation to Mr. Sadat Oct. 9. ENA said. The resignation came less than a week after the 4th of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Mr. Heikal had been one of Mr. Nasser's closest friends and lieutenants.

Yesterday Mr. Sadat, a soldier-statesman who labored in the shadow of President Nasser for years, was sworn in as Mr. Nasser's successor.

Mr. Sadat, Mr. Nasser's 51-year-old vice-president, took the oath of office at a special National Assembly (parliament) meeting held only 36 hours after the formal election. His installation gave leadership to a nation still mourning Mr. Nasser's death Sept.

Egyptian mayors, foreign diplomats and newsmen watched as Mr. Sadat swore "by almighty God" to uphold the republican system, to respect the constitution and to look after the interests of the people fully and to serve independence and the territorial integrity of the fatherland.

The ceremony was broadcast live on television. President Sadat indicated he will seek to have a collective leadership help him run the country.

He said President Nasser had named Egypt against relying on a single leader and added, "This people should not give its full con-



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announcing the murder of Pierre Laporte yesterday.

Neither Side Yields Ground Rogers, Gromyko Fail to End Impasse on Mideast, Vietnam

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers flew home yesterday with a report for President Nixon that he had rejected Soviet measures for a quick end to Arab-Israeli talks without rectification of violations of the Middle East cease-fire.

Mr. Rogers met for about four hours Friday night in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in what American officials later described as a chilly, argumentative session that failed to ease the East-West stalemate on the Middle East, Berlin and Indochina among other issues.

On the critical Middle East dispute, Mr. Gromyko was said to have rebuffed Mr. Rogers' assertion that some "rectification" for Egyptian violations of the cease-fire was necessary. The Soviet foreign minister was also reportedly noncommittal when Secretary Rogers said that he hoped the cease-fire would be extended beyond its current Nov. 5 deadline.

Washington had hoped in advance that the Rogers-Gromyko talks would provide some sign that the Russians were interested in moving toward cooperation and accommodation with the United States on key issues, rather than on maintaining the diplomatic deadlock that has seriously strained Soviet-American relations for the first time since the Nixon administration took office.

Chilly Atmosphere But American officials said yesterday that sharp disagreements had persisted and neither side had yielded any ground to the other's position. Equally important, the American delegation was discouraged by the chilly tone of the discussions during a long working dinner at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations.

Mr. Rogers and his top aides had not expected an easy breakthrough on such tough problems as improved Western access to Beirut or the Middle East cease-fire. But they were disappointed at not finding any relaxation of what Washington regards as the hard and challenging line the Russians have been taking recently in public.

The Soviet position on the Middle East, American sources said, left doubts in Secretary Rogers' mind whether Moscow was sincerely willing to promote a political settlement in that region.

On Indochina, American sources reported that the Russians sided with Secretary Rogers' private pleas for a serious and receptive (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

British Hostage Still Alive Kidnapped Official Slain By Terrorists in Quebec

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Quebec Province's Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was found dead last night in a suburb of Montreal. A single bullet had been fired through his head. The body of the 49-year-old father of two was found in the trunk of the car in which he had been taken from his home Oct. 10 by members of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ).

An FLQ communiqué announcing the slaying was found, following telephone tips to radio station CKAC, in a theater in Montreal's Place des Arts. It included a sketch map showing where the car was parked.

The communiqué said Mr. Laporte was executed by the FLQ's "Dieppe Cell" followed by the notation "Royal 22nd Regiment." (This was apparently an ironic reference to the bloody defeat suffered by units of the regiment, whose troops now guard Montreal, at the hands of the Germans in the Dieppe raid of World War II.)

Quebec provincial police issued an all-points bulletin late tonight naming two men wanted for the kidnapping of James Cross and Pierre Laporte. A spokesman said warrants have been issued charging taxi driver Marc Charbonneau, 37, and teacher Paul Rose, 37, with kidnapping in both abduction cases, the Associated Press reported.

First reports of the finding of the body, wrapped in blood-soaked blankets in the green Chevrolet, coincided with a rumor that the body of British diplomat James Cross had also been found.

Rumors Denied Montreal police later denied these rumors, saying that a handwritten note had been received from Mr. Cross, who was kidnapped Oct. 10, indicating that he was alive and well. In the note, Mr. Cross asked the authorities to call off their search for him. The letter was written several hours after Mr. Laporte's body had been found, and in it Mr. Cross expressed deep concern about the effect on his family of the earlier reports that he had been



Pierre Laporte murdered along with Mr. Cross.

Mr. Cross said he was being held as a "political prisoner" by the FLQ and that he could only be freed in an exchange with the political prisoners who are being held as members of the FLQ.

Acting on the telephone tip-off to CKAC at 7 p.m. last night, police rushed to St. Hubert Airport, where the car containing Mr. Laporte's body was found.

But the car trunk was not opened until five hours later—at 25 minutes past midnight—because of fears it might be bobby-trapped.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau described the killing as "a dastardly assassination by a band of murderers." There were demands throughout Canada for even sterner action than the sweeping wartime powers given to police last Friday after the FLQ rejected an offer from the authorities to free five of the 23 prisoners whose freedom they had sought in exchange for the two hostages.

The body of Mr. Laporte was discovered shortly after Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa said the Cuban govt. was to join in a plan for obtaining his and Mr. Cross's release.

The plan was for the FLQ to



James Richard Cross

hand over the two hostages at the Point de la Concorde bridge, linking Montreal with the island where Expo '67 was held. The bridge would be regarded as an extension of the Cuban consulate, thus guaranteeing the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S.-Ethiopia '60 Accord Disclosed

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—Senate investigators made public today a confidential U.S. agreement in 1960 to equip and train a 40,000-man Ethiopian Army in exchange for expanding a major American communications base.

The spiraling consequences of that and other U.S. accords with Ethiopia were explored by the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on U.S. Commitments Abroad. The inquiry produced another heavily censored transcript in this series of probes.

In making the 1960 agreement, the United States, in effect, "outbid" the Soviet Union to continue as Ethiopia's major arms supplier.

A "Somali Threat" The decision to build up the Ethiopian Army to 40,000, largely justified to meet a "Somali threat," came when newly independent Somalia had only 2,000 men under arms. Somalia also sought U.S. arms, was kept dangling, then in 1963 the Soviet Union became its military supplier.

With American weapons and ammunition, Ethiopia is fighting insurgents of the Arab-supported British Liberation Front in Ethiopian-annexed Eritrea. In the south, Ethiopia is holding down insurgents in the Ogaden region, which Somalia claims.

It is basic American policy, U.S. officials told the subcommittee, "to do our best... to not interfere in the internal affairs of Ethiopia," and they minimized the insurgency threat.

But to the enemies of Emperor Haile Selassie, 78, who holds his kingdom together by tight personal rule, the U.S. distinction on non-involvement may be a fine one.

The main U.S. prize in Ethiopia is Egan Station, acquired as a global communications facility in 1953, where there are 3,200 Americans, including dependents.

Kagnew is a primary relay station for the U.S. Army's Strategic Communications System, a major American naval communications center; an earth terminal for U.S. satellite systems and a diplomatic communications relay point. It happens to be situated in Asmara, capital of Eritrea.

Essentially, to retain Kagnew, and the emperor's cooperation in world affairs, the testimony showed, the United States has provided Ethiopia with \$147 million in military assistance since 1953.

This represents nearly half of total U.S. military assistance to all African nations in that period. Currently, Ethiopia is receiving \$12 million this year in military aid, two-thirds of the American arms aid share for all Africa.

Subcommittee chairman Stuart Symington, D. Mo., said: "Although State and Defense Department officials maintained during our hearings that the American people were aware of our commitments and presence in Ethiopia, it would appear that our military assistance since 1953..." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Greek Regime Will Organize Parliament to Advise Cabinet

ATHENS, Oct. 18 (NYT).—The Greek military-backed regime, which abolished parliamentary democracy 42 months ago, yesterday proclaimed "elections" on Nov. 29 for what it called a "mini-parliament."

This 56-member "consultative committee on legislation," which is to operate early next year, will be asked to debate and comment on the regime's draft bills.

However, there is no law making the mini-parliament's decisions obligatory on the cabinet, which will continue to rule by decree as it has done since the 1967 coup.

A decision by Premier George Papadopoulos, published yesterday, said that professional and labor organizations as well as regional authorities would choose 92 candidates—all below the age of 50.

Premier to Select Mr. Papadopoulos will then select one-half of them to serve on the committee. Ten other committee members, without regard to age, would also be nominated by the premier.

Twenty-two of the 92 candidates would be chosen by the executives of nine national unions, comprising the General Confederation of Labor, as well as the national organizations of farmers, artisans, industrialists, traders, seamen, doctors, lawyers and engineers.

Seventy candidates will be appointed on a regional basis, the country being divided into 28 districts. The greater Athens area would name 14 candidates.

The regional electors would include the areas' government-appointed mayors, as well as the presidents of local labor and professional unions.

The premier's decision lays down the qualifications for candidates in Greece's "mini-parliament," excluding anyone convicted for joining a party or group "whose objective is the propagation of ideas designed to overthrow the prevailing system."

Greek officials declared that, although the value of the consultative assembly will be largely academic, the debates will give the regime an opportunity "to bear in mind the responsible opinion of a genuinely representative body of the best Greek citizens."

6,400 Lack Passports ATHENS, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—About 6,400 Greeks have been deprived of their passports for activities against the state, the under secretary to the prime minister's office, George Georgalas, said today.

Mr. Georgalas said that, when

the army seized power in April, 1967, there were about 5,300 persons, mostly Communists, who had been deprived of their passports.

"To these, the revolution added another 2,600, mostly workers and students campaigning against the regime abroad, former politicians, journalists, writers and judges," Mr. Georgalas said.

"The government, however, re-issued passports to about 1,500 people and today only 6,400 Greeks have no passport and, therefore, cannot travel abroad," he said.

U.S. to Press For NATO Drug Curbs

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18 (AP).—The United States will make a new bid this week to get the North Atlantic Alliance into drug control.

The attempt is to come at a two-day meeting of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS), set up by NATO at President Nixon's suggestion.

The President has sent both Daniel P. Moynihan, his counselor on urban affairs, and John Tenger, director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics.

Mr. Moynihan made a first attempt on this issue in June, but the only visible results were a promise of further studies and a recommendation for pressure in the United Nations.

Both Turkey, the source of many illicit drug exports, and France, where some of the drugs get processed, are members of the committee.

France has withdrawn from the military command of the alliance, but has taken a leading interest in projects to fight water pollution, drunken driving and unplanned regional development.

Some people have questioned whether these are proper subjects for a military alliance. It is pointed out in reply that Article two of the North Atlantic Treaty commits members to "promote conditions of stability and well-being" among their people.

The President is also seeking to bring the alliance into suppression of airplane hijacking.

John H. Shaffer, administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, has been sent to brief a special meeting of the North Atlantic Council on the situation. A suggestion is expected that the alliance organize a pilot project.

Nixon Bids 'Silent Majority' Vote a Reply to His Hecklers

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

TEETERBORO, N. J., Oct. 18 (NYT).—President Nixon encountered vocal hecklers here yesterday as he went on a four-state barnstorming tour to urge the "silent majority" to "answer" dissidents and radicals with their votes in November.

The President, who was also confronted by a small group of demonstrators yesterday morning in Burlington, Vt., got a row of applause from a largely friendly crowd in Teeterboro when he pointed at the New Jersey demonstrators and said:

"One vote is worth a hundred obscene slogans."

Mr. Nixon, whose appearances yesterday harkened back two years to the themes and thumping style of his presidential campaign, denounced those he said would mock American institutions and engage in "obscenities" and violence.

"You hear them night after night on television," he said in Burlington. "People shouting obscenities about America, and what we stand for."

"You hear those who shout against the speakers and about

them down, who will not listen," he went on. "And then you hear those who engage in violence. You hear those, and see them, who, without reason, kill policemen and injure them, and the rest. And you wonder: Is that the voice of America?"

"I say to you it is not," he shouted, his arms stabbing outward. "It is a loud voice but, my friends, there is a way to answer: Don't answer with violence. Don't answer by shouting the same senseless words that they use."

"I answer in the powerful way that Americans have always answered," he urged. "Let the majority of Americans speak up, speak up on Nov. 3, speak up with your votes. That is the way to answer."



HELPING HAND—President Nixon aids a fallen photographer in Ocean Grove, N.J. The photographer took a tumble into a hedge as he backed up to take a shot of the President, who was campaigning for New Jersey Republicans Saturday.

Supports Gross Drive Burlington was the first stop on a whirlwind one-day tour to support Republican candidates in Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. His appearance in New Jersey supported Governor G. Gross, the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Nixon's frequent denunciations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Riad Denies Violations of Cease-Fire

Tells U.S. TV No New Missiles Moved

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad denied today that his country had moved new missiles into the Suez Canal buffer zone since the start of the Arab-Israeli cease-fire.

He said aerial photographs the United States claims show that Egypt did this "mean nothing and prove nothing."

What has happened, Mr. Riad said, is that missile sites installed before the Aug. 8 cease-fire frequently have been moved for security reasons and consequently aerial photographs show what looks like new ones.

Moreover, work such as sand-bagging missile sites has gone on and this too could look like new construction, he added.

Mr. Riad spoke on a television program.

He said Egypt was bringing the whole situation in the Middle East up for debate in the United Nations General Assembly, despite private pleas from many members.

Pressed on the question of whether or not Egypt had installed new missiles and thus violated the cease-fire, as Israel and the United States have charged, Mr. Riad said, "We didn't violate it."



OFF TO WASHINGTON—Machine-gun-carrying Israeli women make up honor guard for Prime Minister Golda Meir as she leaves Tel Aviv for three-week U.S. visit. Mrs. Meir will join other heads of state at the 25th anniversary celebration of the UN. She is also expected to meet with President Nixon and other U.S. officials before going on to Canada and Great Britain on her return home.

Rogers, Gromyko Fail to Resolve Impasse

(Continued from Page 1)

followup to Mr. Rogers' latest proposals for a cease-fire and broadened peace conference. Instead, American sources said, the Soviet delegation pressed for American acceptance of Communist demands for a coalition government in South Vietnam. This dashed American hopes that the Russians might be more flexible in private than in public toward the Nixon initiative. Publicly, Communist spokesmen and negotiators have rejected the Nixon plan.

The Soviet delegation made no comment on the Rogers-Gromyko talks which will be resumed at the American Mission to the UN tomorrow night.

This is what American officials said Mr. Rogers would have to report to President Nixon on his talks with Mr. Gromyko.

● Middle East—The Secretary of State has repeated charges that the Russians had colluded with the Egyptians in violating the cease-fire.

The foreign minister denied that the Russians had been involved in any cease-fire violations and rejected American and Israeli demands for a roll-back of the missiles or some lesser "rectifica-

tion." Instead, he pressed for Arab-Israeli talks under auspices of the UN without any rectification—something Israel rejects.

● Berlin—Mr. Rogers had complained about the Soviet attempt in September to close off two of the three air corridors from West Germany to West Berlin, but Mr. Gromyko insisted that this was an accident, caused by the error of a subordinate official. He reportedly said that the Russians were not as negative in the Berlin talks with the Western powers as Washington contended.

● Indochina—Mr. Rogers asked the Russians to use President Nixon's new proposals as a basis for advancing the Vietnam negotiations in Paris, but the Soviet side insisted instead on raising political demands for a coalition government in Saigon.

● Arms Control—The only possibly bright spot in the talks was the hope expressed by both sides that there would be progress when the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic nuclear armaments resume in Helsinki Nov. 2. However, that subject was not dealt with in detail during the Rogers-Gromyko talks.

● Cuba—Mr. Rogers did not, as had been expected, discuss American concern that the Russians might be building a base or facility at Cienfuegos, Cuba, for servicing missile-carrying submarines. American officials said that this question might be raised during the meeting tomorrow.

Tomorrow's session, American officials said, is expected to concentrate primarily on the Middle East and Berlin.

Disarmed by Tactics

American officials have been perturbed about the overall Soviet and Egyptian diplomatic tactics on the Middle East issue in the last 48 hours. They dismissed Soviet publication two days ago of old Middle East proposals as a propaganda move intended to shift attention away from cease-fire violations.

Even officials who had originally considered these Soviet proposals as positive when they were presented in June have treated Soviet efforts to revive them as a backward step, on the grounds that the Arabs and Israelis moved beyond that initiative when they accepted the political terms of the American cease-fire proposals.

Immigrants From U.S. Up, Israel Notes

American Jews Form 20% of New Settlers

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (NYT)—For the first time in Zionist history the United States has become the prime source of immigration to Israel.

Official records list 6,129 American settlers, representing more than 20 percent of immigration, in the first nine months of 1970. France, which provided 3,729 Jews, mostly refugees from North Africa, ranked second.

Immigration from the United States has been rising steeply since the six-day war in 1967. In the first 18 years following Israel's independence in 1948, only a little more than 1 percent of the immigrants, an annual influx of 600 to 1,200, came from the United States, and approximately half left later.

The figure jumped to 2,094 in 1967 and to 4,617 in 1968. Last year it was 6,020.

Shift in Backgrounds

Before the six-day war, the predominant element had been retired people, while highly educated and skilled people in their prime had been exceptional. Now the average age is 34, and 38 percent are professionals or highly skilled workers; the average in Israeli society is 13 percent.

Most American immigrants had not been formally affiliated with the Zionist movement but their Jewish consciousness was high. Their identification with Israel was stimulated largely by their great concern when the Arabs threatened to annihilate the state in 1967 and by their elation over the Jewish victory.

The pull of Israel has been coupled with some disillusionment with the United States. "If immigration increases," a new arrival said, "you'll have to thank the Black Panthers for the other Jew-baiters who are making life a hell."

The war with the Arabs has not put them off. "In America our borders are safe but our cities aren't," another said. "Here it's the other way around. You don't know how great it is to walk through the streets of Tel Aviv late at night without fear."

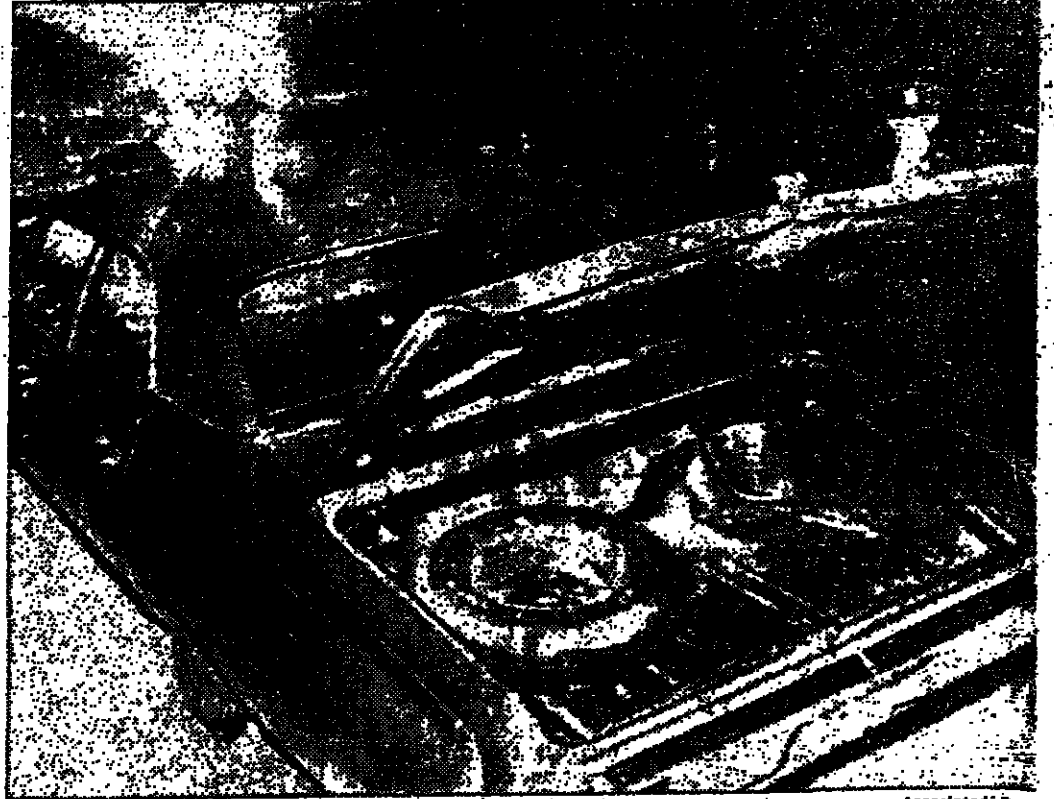
Displaced by Outcasts

Prominent among the professionals are educators tired of campus unrest. Another outstanding element includes engineers and technicians from the West Coast displaced by the cutback in the American space program.

Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd., which produces civilian planes as well as missiles and other military equipment, is the country's fastest developing enterprise. The plant near Lydda airport and ancillary electronic and engine industries have eagerly absorbed the skilled Americans.

The failure of many earlier immigrants from the United States to strike root has been due to difficulties in finding suitable jobs and homes and to adjust to the standard of living.

Conditions are far better now. There has been a boom and full employment since the six-day war. Americans must still be prepared for a reduction in their living standards, but the gap is much smaller than it used to be.



Body of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was found in the trunk of the automobile at St. Hubert Airport, 20 miles south of Montreal, Saturday night.

Quebec Terrorists Slay Hostage

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safety of the Front members.

More than 250 FLQ sympathizers were rounded up in the early hours of the War Measures Act being brought into play Friday for the first time in Canada's peacetime history. Troops moved into Montreal to take over guard duty at consulates and key buildings to guard the 14,000 police a free hand to try to find Mr. Cross and Mr. Laporte and unearth large quantities of dynamite Mr. Trudeau has said the terrorists had in their possession.

Among those held by police during weekend raids were lawyer Robert Lemieux, who had been acting as negotiator for the FLQ, and fiery union leader Michel Chartrand, long associated with the liberation movement.

In Ottawa, a government spokesman said the offer of safe conduct to the kidnappers of Mr. Cross, senior British trade commissioner in Montreal, still stood, despite the murder of Mr. Laporte. The two had been abducted by two different cells of the FLQ and "different cells may have reached different decisions," he added.

"It's our only real hope," Mr. Trudeau made a brief statement over national television and radio.

He expressed deep regret over the slaying of Mr. Laporte and

extended the regrets of the Canadian people to his widow and family.

"It was with shock and consternation that all Canadians have learned of the death of Pierre Laporte, who was cowardly assassinated by a band of murderers. I can't help feeling a sense of shame at this news," Mr. Trudeau said.

"This was a cruel and senseless act committed in cold blood. I want to express to Mrs. Laporte and members of Mr. Laporte's family the regrets of the Canadian government and people."

He then called on "the Canadian people to stick together in this sad time."

Outwardly Montreal, resembling an armed camp with the arrival of the troops, remained calm. Army trucks were inconspicuously parked in back alleys and behind buildings, but Montreal residents went about their business apparently unconcerned.

Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau warned the kidnappings had only been "one step towards insurrection" and welcomed the federal government's decision involving the War Measures Act.

Stating his reasons for bringing the act into force, Mr. Trudeau said the kidnappers were a threat to all Canadians.

"The kidnappers' purposes would be served equally well by having in their grip you or me, or perhaps some child," he said.

over the CBC TV and radio work from Ottawa.

The Canadian federal cabinet went into extraordinary session today to discuss ramifications of the murder. Justice Minister John Tarr said one of the matters to deal with was a review of security in light of the killing. Trudeau had no comment his way into the meeting.

Reaction to the slaying in other Canadian leaders was later.

"This leaves all Canada with a sense of sadness," said the opposition leader, Rob Stanfield. "I think we have to make certain these people do not succeed in what they go to do to divide us."

The leader of the leftist Democratic party, T. C. Douglas, called on the federal government "to do what it has been hesitating doing up now. That is stepping up whole activity. These men are being hunted down as dangerous fugitives who have committed a dastardly crime."

In other terrorist moves, kidnappers carved the initials of the FLQ on the stomach of a young woman, then released her, she said. She was otherwise unharmed, the police chief of Hull, Quebec said today.

The woman was kidnapped apparently by extremists in the FLQ. When she freed the letters FLQ were gouged into her abdomen.

Deputy police chief Roli Morin said the woman, 27-year-old Monique Deschamps, was walking alone in the streets of Hull, neighboring Ottawa, when she was seized, blindfolded and hustled into a car.

She was taken to a house where two men stretched her on a table and held her by the ankles and wrists while another ripped her clothes with a knife, police said.

Miss Deschamps was treated at St. Charles Heart Hospital for shallow knife marks on her body and later released.

Fulbright Reveals U.S. Accord To Train Ethiopian Army

(Continued from Page 1)

President Johnson on Vietnam, said the little-noticed U.S. involvement in Ethiopia too is "a reflection upon Congress and the sloppy way we have done business with the State Department and the President."

A principal witness in the inquiry was David D. Newsom, assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Newsom gave references to the 1960 U.S. agreement with Ethiopia before the Foreign Relations Committee, he said, but the commitment to equip a 40,000-man army was not submitted.

Mr. Newsom described it as an authorized "oral statement" by the U.S. ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr. Newsom noted that Emperor Haile Selassie's role is "highly personal," and he generally opposed disclosure of such secrets.

A summary of this key document stated: "The United States government also reaffirmed its continuing interest in the security of Ethiopia and its opposition to any activities threatening the territorial integrity of Ethiopia."

However, said Mr. Newsom, "we have no security commitment to Ethiopia." When asked to explain what the security commitments mean, Mr. Newsom said the United States has "always understood" it "to mean a readiness to use our good offices in the United Nations, in the event of an attack on Ethiopia. Because of the clear limitations on this constitutionally, there was no implication here of any commitment to defend Ethiopia with American forces."

Said Sen. Fulbright: "It seems to me [it] goes much further than saying a good word in the United Nations."

A Dozen Jets Recalled For N.Y. Bomb Search

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—At least a dozen jets leaving Kennedy Airport were recalled and searched for explosives last week. Port of New York Authority police reported.

Police said threats that explosives were aboard the jets were received by all major U.S. airlines. "After the tightened security measures at the huge International Airport the week before last when they feared the airport would be among targets of a recently announced bombing threat by the militant Weathermen faction of the 'Students for a Democratic Society.'"

Nixon Bids 'Silent Majority' Vote a Reply to His Hecklers

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tions of the demonstrators before him evoked memories of his 1968 emphasis on law and order and comparisons with Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who has been handling hecklers in much the same way in his month of nationwide campaigning.

However, Mr. Nixon also touched on other themes throughout the day, in what was clearly a preview of his campaign efforts over the next two weeks to help Republicans win control of Congress.

As he got off the plane in

Burlington, several unidentified protesters standing in an otherwise friendly crowd near a hangar about 50 yards away threw several sharp-edged stones in his direction. All the stones missed. Two were caught by a member of Mr. Nixon's staff.

"Those rocks will mean 10,000 votes for Prothy," said one Nixon aide, Charles Colson. Sen. Winston L. Prouty, a Republican for whom Mr. Nixon campaigned yesterday, is engaged in a fight for his political survival in Vermont against former Gov. Philip H. Hoff.

A small group of demonstrators followed the President inside the hangar and shouted at him to "stop the war" several times as he spoke. It was in Burlington after the fifth or sixth such outburst—none of which involved obscenities, so far as reporters could tell—that the President launched into his appeal for order, reason and a Republican show of strength at the polls on Nov. 3.

When he addressed himself to the war in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon said that by next spring he would cut in half the number of troops who were fighting there when he assumed office. He said he had reduced casualties to their lowest level in four and one-half years.

"As I stand before you today," he said, "I can say confidently the war in Vietnam is coming to an end, and we are going to win a just peace in Vietnam."

But he insisted that he would hold out for an honorable settlement, so that the war could be ended in a way "that will bring permanent peace in the Pacific" by discouraging future aggression.

In addition, at every stop, Mr. Nixon asserted that votes for Republican senatorial candidates would be crucial in November because many key issues in the Senate were decided by one or two votes in the last two years.

Nixon Reiterates Intention to Seek Tie to Red China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—President Nixon reiterated Friday his interest in seeking to restore some kind of contact with Communist China, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Nixon held a private half-hour meeting in his office with Catholic Bishop James Edward Walsh, the 72-year-old Maryknoll priest who was freed in July after 12 years' imprisonment in Communist China.

"Nixon is interested in hearing from someone who spent so much time in China," said Mr. Ziegler. Bishop Walsh said to China the first time in 1915 in the first group of Maryknoll priests to be sent abroad.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon told Bishop Walsh that it is his policy to move toward an opening with China—"a thaw in the barriers between our two countries."

"Here is a country of 700 million people that should not be isolated from the world," Mr. Nixon was quoted as telling Bishop Walsh.

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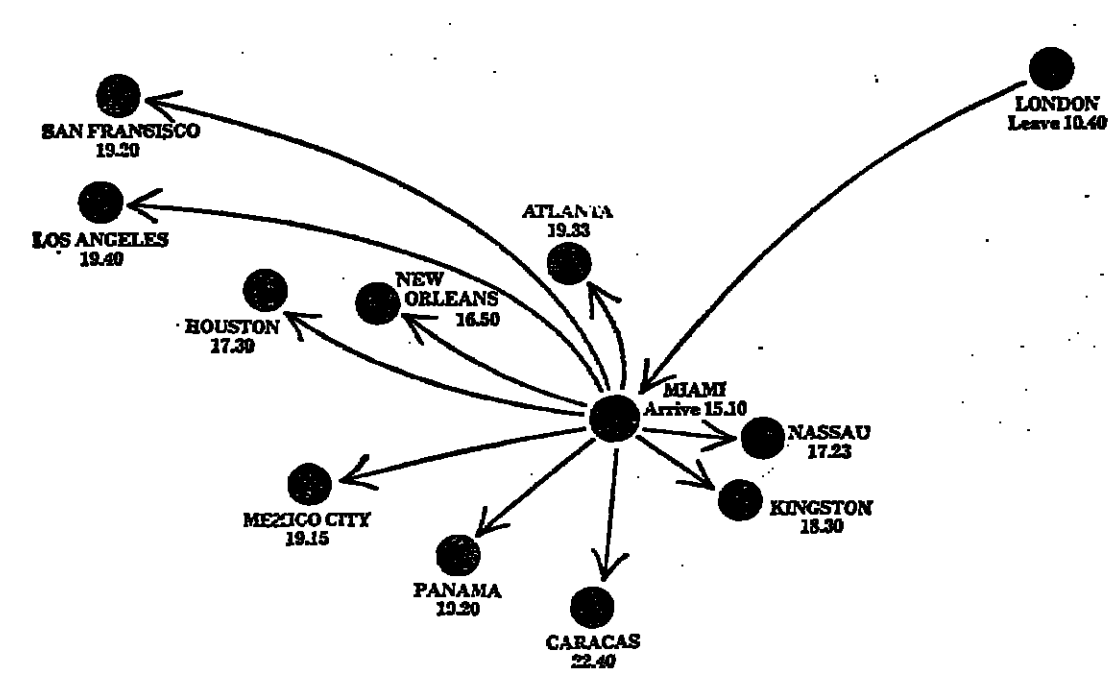
(Open every day, except Sundays)

WEATHER

	°C	°F	Clouds
ALGAEVE	20	73	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Fair
ANKARA	20	68	Partly cl.
ANTWERP	18	64	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	25	77	Sunny
BELGRADE	17	63	Sunny
BELMONT	13	55	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	13	55	Fair
BOMBAY	25	77	Sunny
CALCUTTA	23	73	Fair
CARACAS	22	72	Fair
CHICAGO	12	54	Rain
COSTA MESA	22	72	Sunny
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Sunny
HAMBURG	9	48	Fair
HONG KONG	25	77	Sunny
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy
JAKARTA	25	77	Sunny
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Sunny
MADRID	13	55	Sunny
MOSCOW	7	45	Rain
MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
NICE	20	68	Sunny
OSLO	12	54	Sunny
PARIS	12	54	Sunny
PRAGUE	17	63	Sunny
ROME	18	64	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	10	50	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	64	Sunny
VIENNA	13	55	Sunny
WARSAW	11	52	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Sunny
ZURICH	10	50	Partly cl.

U.S. Standard Time. Temperatures at 7 PM GMT, others at 12 PM GMT.

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*Movies by In-Flight Motion Pictures, Inc. Available at nominal charge.

ملكو من لاهل

Security Tightened

White House Calls U.S. Power To Fight Subversion Limited

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—The White House has discounted the possibility that the federal government would—or could—invoke sweeping emergency powers to combat political subversion similar to those put in force in Canada. At the same time, security measures were being quietly stepped up at federal government agencies throughout the capital. Guards were ordered to examine briefcases, parcels, handbags or containers carried by visitors. Tighter security measures were ordered for Secretary of State William F. Rogers, who is attending the UN General Assembly in New York.

Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that the President's emergency powers were limited under the constitution to war, insurrection, invasion or rebellion.

Mr. Ziegler and legal experts noted that the constitution empowers Congress to call out the militia and suspend the right of habeas corpus under emergency conditions. However, they added, federal intervention in such cases can be invoked only at the request of state or local authorities in whose hands responsibility for law and order rests.

Thus, they noted, the federal government's powers are far more restricted in cases of domestic political subversion than are those now being demonstrated in Canada by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

State Department officials declined public comment on the situation in Canada. They said that the United States was not going to "second guess" the Canadian prime minister, who has ordered virtual martial law in the province of Quebec and the arrest of several hundred militant suspects in the Quebec Liberation Front.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, speaking Friday to newsmen in Minneapolis, said that he saw no possibility of the United States invoking the same type of emergency powers.

He said that the administration was aware of plans by some domestic "terrorist" groups to carry out destructive activities including kidnapping of some of the diplomatic corps, foreign representatives and executives in the government.

"We have naturally taken reasonable precautions," he said.

A Secret Service spokesman denied reports that an "alert" had been ordered, tightening security measures at the White House or for diplomatic missions in the capital. He noted, however, that the new Executive Protective Service—formerly the White House police—had reached a strength of 500 on the way to its authorized strength of 850 men and was now guarding the executive mansion, the nearby Executive Office Building and all foreign diplomatic missions.

The newly expanded force was authorized by Congress after French President Georges Pompidou was insulted by crowds in Chicago during a state visit to the United States last winter and after bombs had exploded during the summer near the Argentine, Haitian, Uruguayan, Dominican and Portuguese Embassies here and at the Rhodes Information Office.

2 Girls on List Of Most Wanted FBI Fugitives

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The FBI has added to its growing most-wanted list of fugitives two women sought in the fatal shooting of a policeman during a \$25,583 holdup of a Boston bank.

The FBI yesterday identified the two, both 21, as Susan Edith Saxe, magna cum laude 1970 graduate of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., and later graduate student there, and Katherine Ann Power, a former Brandeis senior this year.

They were said to belong to a "small revolutionary-type" organization. They are charged in federal warrants with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder and with theft of government property from a National Guard armory at Newburyport, Mass., on Sept. 30, three days before the bank robbery.

The FBI's most-wanted list now has 16 names—at least half of them wanted in connection with radical political activities.

B-52s Hit Cambodia and Laos As Reds Keep Up Pressure

SAIGON, Oct. 18 (AP).—American B-52 bombers roamed over Cambodia for the first time in more than a week, extending their attacks against North Vietnamese supply routes running southward through Laos, the U.S. command announced today.

Meanwhile, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces kept pressure on the allied pacification and Vietnamization programs aimed at bringing security to the countryside and strengthening the South Vietnamese Army, while disengaging American troops.

Allied communiques covering the past 24 hours reported at least four Americans and eight Vietnamese killed and 25 Americans and 66 Vietnamese wounded in an ambush, a terrorist attack and 14 rocket and mortar attacks. Fourteen Communists were reported killed.

24-Brigade Casualties

The American dead and wounded included troops of the 2d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, which is being deactivated as part of President Nixon's 40,000-man cutback to be completed by the Christmas season. The American infantrymen came under a mortar attack in the central highlands 14 miles northeast of An Khe.

A U.S. command communique said the B-52 bombers, America's biggest warplanes, hit targets in both Laos and Cambodia yesterday and were joined by smaller tactical fighter-bombers in the raids against North Vietnamese supply routes.

Copter Shot Down

The U.S. command also reported that Viet Cong gunners shot down an Army UH-1 helicopter along South Vietnam's central coast 241 miles northeast of Saigon, killing two American crewmen and wounding two.

In the most significant ground action reported, North Vietnamese troops ambushed American engineers and a South Vietnamese armored column on a road-clearing operation in the northern sector ten miles south-southeast of Quang Tri. Field reports said two Americans were killed and seven Americans and 12 South Vietnamese troops were wounded. Some of the armored personnel carriers also were damaged. Ten North Vietnamese soldiers were reported killed.

Cambodian War

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Government troops, supported by air strikes, repulsed a Viet Cong attack on the town of Phnom Chhnang and killed or wounded over 100 Communists, the Cambodian high command said today.

The command said in a delayed report that two days ago 400 Viet Cong attacked a government position at Phnom Chhnang, 33 miles northeast of Phnom Penh on the west coast of the Mekong River.

The Cambodian defenders called in air support, and the guerrilla attackers withdrew, taking more than 100 dead and wounded with them, the command said.

One government soldier was wounded in the action, a command spokesman said.

Battle in Laos

VIENTIANE, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Heavy fighting has flared around the former Communist stronghold of Muang Soui and Laotian government troops have suffered serious losses, informed military sources said here today.

The sources said a call had gone out for urgent reinforcements to help hold the strategic town, 100 miles northeast of Vientiane.

Guerrilla units led by Gen. Vang Pao had found the former headquarters of the Laotian neutralist forces—composed by North Vietnamese for the past 15 months—empty when they moved into Muang Soui a week ago.

Two North Vietnamese battalions had withdrawn without offering any resistance.

But the Communist troops, with reinforcements, returned to the area and launched two counterattacks, the sources said today.

Heavy fighting was continuing with both sides taking heavy casualties, and government losses were serious, the sources said.

Complication Possible

Mr. Seaman is the sole appointing authority for honorable discharges from the Air Force. The board's recommendation notwithstanding.

Case May Go to Pentagon

USAF Nurse, Mother-to-Be, Loses Plea Against Ouster

McCHORD AIR FORCE BASE, Wash., Oct. 18 (NYT).—Capt. Susan R. Struck, 36, an unmarried Air Force nurse, has lost her appeal to a three-officer administrative board here against the service's regulation that she be discharged because she has become pregnant.

Capt. Struck, a native of Louisville, Ky., who has served in Vietnam, refused to resign and is the first member of the Women in the Air Force to contest the regulation requiring honorable discharge in a pregnancy.

The board ruled Friday that there was "sufficient evidence" that she was pregnant and recommended that she be involuntarily discharged.

The legal evidence on which the board based its decision is a report from an Air Force doctor who on Sept. 14 diagnosed Capt. Struck as being seven months pregnant.

Further evidence, however, is manifest. At her hearing, Capt. Struck appeared in a bright yellow maternity dress. Her two attempts to introduce no evidence that she was not pregnant, but objected to the admission of the doctor's report on the ground that the examination and blood test on which the report is based constituted illegal search and seizure, and that without its author, or a deposition from him, the report was hearsay.

The board, on the advice of a legal adviser, overruled both objections. Its recommendation, along with a complete transcript of the proceedings, will now be reviewed by the base commander, then forwarded to Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr.

Change in Character

"Electricity flowed from him, his hair stood on end, and his eyes were wild," the witness continued. It was, he said, a complete change in character for Manson, who had been an easy-going man with no interest in material possessions.

Mr. Jakobson, a partner in a music business with Terry Melcher, the son of Doris Day, said he had known Manson since early 1968 and had argued philosophy with him "maybe a hundred times."

First Negro Queen At Memphis State

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18 (AP).—A civil rights activist, once jailed for campus protests, was elected Friday night as the first Negro queen for Alumni Weekend in the 58-year history of Memphis State University, where whites outnumber blacks ten to one.

Maybelle Forbes, 21, a senior biology major, drew the endorsement of several white fraternities in a contest involving 12 campus beauties, 11 of them white.

Valve Left Open, Tanker Sinks In N.Y. Harbor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Someone left open a valve and the 17,902-ton tanker Sea Witch sank gently to the bottom of New York harbor yesterday the Coast Guard reported.

Five hours later the 610-foot vessel was pumped out and refloated with the aid of local fire and Coast Guard boats.

An engineer aboard the Sea Witch said he found the lost deck completely flooded with sea water when he went to light the ship's boilers.

Two White Police Acquitted in Death Of Atlanta Black

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18 (AP).—Two white policemen have been acquitted of voluntary manslaughter in the shooting death of a black teen-ager—a shooting that triggered racial unrest and led to curfews in a slum area last summer.

When an all-white Fulton County Superior Court jury returned its verdict, officer J. T. Hastry, 27, one of the defendants, broke into tears. The other officer, J. M. Colbert, 21, showed no emotion.

A number of uniformed police officers in the courtroom applauded the verdict, which was returned after 3 1/2 hours of deliberation.

The two policemen were indicted in the death of Andrew Moore, 15. They said they were questioning him in connection with a robbery in the Summerhill section of Atlanta when he ran from them and hurled a brick in their direction. The officers said they fired at him in self-defense but could not tell whose bullet killed him.

Angela Davis' Friend Freed on Bail

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—David Foindexter, arrested last week with black militant Angela Davis, was released here today under a \$100,000 bond posted by his mother.

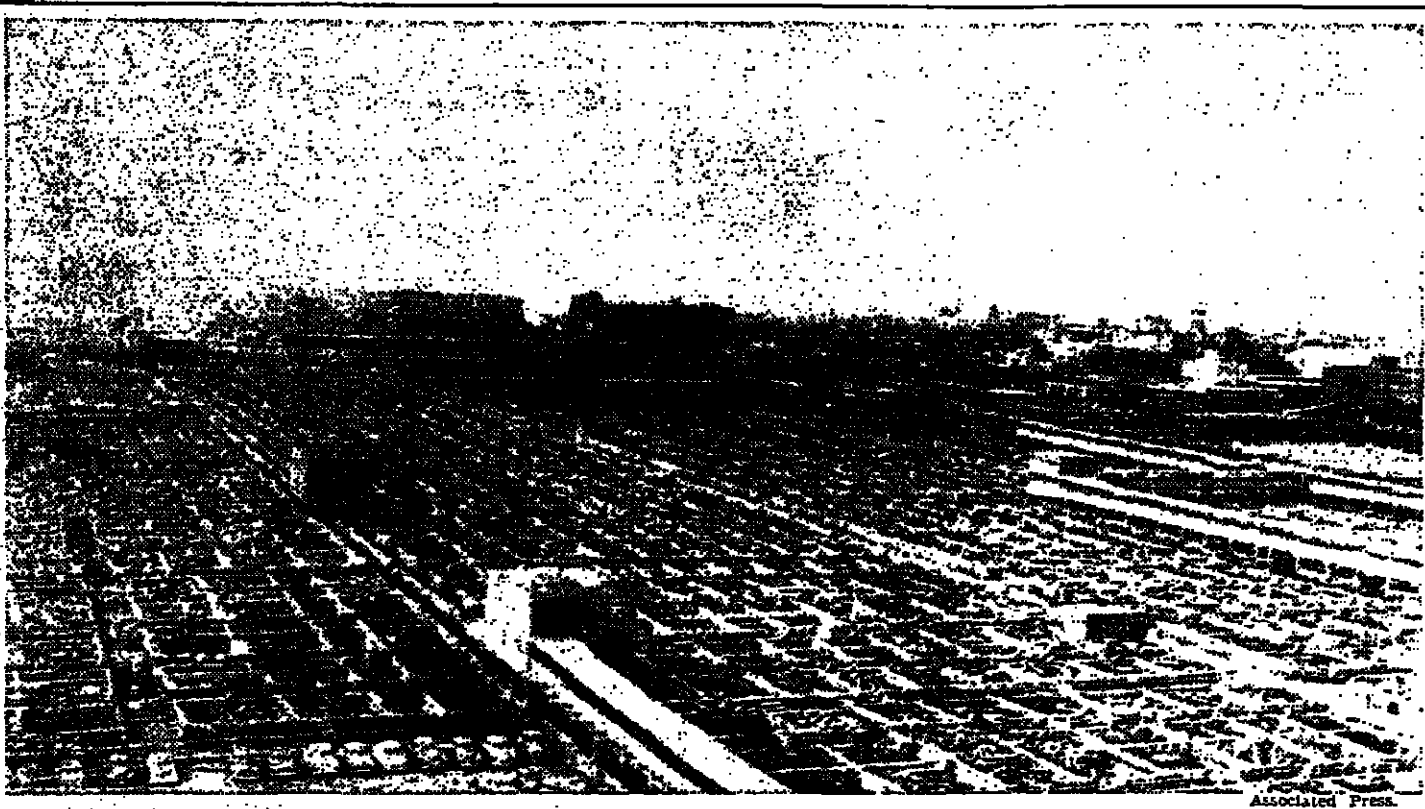
Mr. Foindexter was charged with harboring a fugitive, Miss Davis, who is being held in custody here pending hearings on extradition to California to face murder charges connected with a courtroom shooting in August in which a judge was among four people killed.

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After 105 Years, Chicago's Union Stockyards Are Closing

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP).—The storied old Union Stockyards (above), a bustling maze of animal pens and slaughterhouses that lent a distinctive and sometimes unpleasant atmosphere to a wide area of the city, are closing.

The vast livestock pens will stand empty for the first time in 105 years on Feb. 1, when the stockyards discontinue handling of all meat animals because packers are moving closer to the farms and cattle ranches.

A company announcement Friday said the closing was the result of dwindling numbers of cattle brought to the yards. Reduced trading also was cited when the yards stopped hog trading in May. Few sheep have been brought to the yards in recent years.

Chicago was in the right location for a national stockyards back in 1865 when railroads, packers and farmers pooled \$100,000 to buy the 345 acres of marshland that became the yards. The sprawling, Elizabethan-styled Stockyards Inn.

Huge meatpacking empires such as those of the Swifts and the Armour rose out of the pens and slaughterhouses. But with changes in transportation, packing plants are moving operations closer to the farms.

Parcels of land in the mile-square stockyards complex are being abandoned to industry.

The International Amphitheater, built to house the International Livestock Exposition, has become more a sports arena and convention hall.

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Tate Trial Is Told Manson Stocked Arms for Race War

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (NYT).—A Hollywood record producer testified in the Tate murder trial Friday that Charles M. Manson claimed in August and September, 1969, that a black-white race war was imminent.

Manson, leader of a band of hippies, was preparing for "Armageddon," stockpiling firearms, cars and money in preparing to lead his "family" into a "bottomless pit" in California's Death Valley for refuge while Negroes and whites fought for the earth, Gregg Jakobson testified.

During these months, immediately after the murder of movie actress Sharon Tate and four other persons at her home, Manson had the appearance of a "bobcat caught in a cage," Mr. Jakobson testified.

Change in Character

"Electricity flowed from him, his hair stood on end, and his eyes were wild," the witness continued. It was, he said, a complete change in character for Manson, who had been an easy-going man with no interest in material possessions.

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Non-Lethal Weapons Readied By Pentagon for Guardsmen

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Defense Department is developing non-lethal weapons that would be used by National Guardsmen in campus disorders such as the one at Kent State University last May, a Pentagon spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The program was disclosed in Syracuse, N.Y., Friday by Theodore C. Marrs, deputy assistant secretary of defense for reserve affairs. He told an interviewer:

"We don't want to replace guns entirely but we are studying a number of non-lethal weapons for possible use during civil disorders. These include some new types of gases, sprays and riot batons that shoot wooden pellets which sting and disable, but won't kill."

Rifles and Pistols

He said the killing by Guardsmen of four students "is something none of us wants to see repeated. Guardsmen on duty at student demonstrations now are armed only with rifles and pistols."

Mr. Marrs said he was speaking out for the first time on the Kent State killings because an Ohio grand jury completed its investigation Friday. The jury indicted 28 persons, none of them Guardsmen.

The Pentagon spokesman said Mr. Marrs' remarks are apparently the first disclosure of the research and development program for non-lethal weapons and protective devices to be used specifically in civil disorders.

"We are looking at new methods, equipment and tactics," he said. Mr. Marrs said that among the devices under study are "chest protectors and shields, helmets and face masks." For policemen in major urban areas, much of this equipment is already standard in riots.

Mr. Marrs and the spokesman gave no indication of when, and to what extent, the equipment might be used by guardsmen. Mr. Marrs said, however, "I hope to

Comment by Commissioners

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 18 (AP).—The chairman and a member of the Commission on Campus Unrest said Friday the findings of a grand jury which exonerated National Guardsmen at Kent State were inconsistent with the commission's evidence.

Police Chief James F. Ahern of New Haven, Conn., a commission member, said the grand jury's conclusion that the Guardsmen acted justifiably was "inconsistent with the facts" presented to the commission.

William Scranton, commission chairman, said "the report pointed to fault on many sides." He declined further comment.

Flag Picture Of Raquel Welch Helps 5 Go Free

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 (AP).—A photo of film star Raquel Welch in a flag-like bikini helped five young men win acquittal on flag desecration charges.

Police brought the charges after finding the five Philadelphia men having a picnic on an American flag tablecloth last June.

Defense attorneys produced the Raquel photo, as well as cup plates and napkins bearing the American flag and an 1862 photo of Abraham Lincoln and Gen. George McLellan sitting in a U.S. Civil War battlefield tent at a flag-covered table.

Before the acquittal, Municipal Judge Robert A. Latrone asked: "Is it worse for Raquel Welch to have the Stars and Stripes next to her bare anatomy than to sit on it? Do we condone that and prosecute these defendants? When she glamoers herself in the flag, is she glamorizing the flag or desecrating it?"

Plea for Corn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia has asked the Agriculture Department to declare the Southeast states a disaster area because of corn blight damage. He said some farmers in his state have told him their fields are yielding only 10 bushels an acre this year, compared to a normal yield of 70 to the acre.

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Didn't Walk Out on Heath, Kaunda Says

But Zambia Admits Dinner Was Strained

LONDON, Oct. 18 (UPI)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia left Britain today after what he said was a strained dinner party with Prime Minister Edward Heath marked by discussion of the sale of arms to South Africa.

Mr. Kaunda said in a television interview last night that reports circulating among diplomats that he left the dinner early were "in a way fairly true."

"Walk-out is not the correct word, but it did not have a happy ending," Mr. Kaunda told newsmen today before leaving for New York to attend the UN General Assembly.

Members of Mr. Kaunda's party said he called for his car and left the Friday gathering at 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence, when the British leader angrily broke into the conversation, pressing the Conservative government not to resume the supply of arms to South Africa.

Sincerity Questioned

"The prime minister was under the impression we merely had come to discuss to him and his government," Mr. Kaunda said in the television interview. "We tried to explain that we have no power to do so, but our explanation was not accepted as genuine or sincere."

Before leaving Britain, President Kaunda received assurances from opposition Labour leader Harold Wilson that he will back Zambia's stand.

Sources close to Mr. Wilson said he assured Mr. Kaunda that Labour would rescind any contracts the Conservative government makes to sell military equipment to South Africa if Labour resumes power.

Mr. Wilson gave the assurances in a 40-minute meeting with Mr. Kaunda, who arrived in London Friday at the head of an Organization for African Unity mission in an attempt to dissuade the Conservative government from such sales.

Cook's Tiff Delays QE-2

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British liner Queen Elizabeth 2 was held up for 4 1/2 hours yesterday by a strike of crewmen but finally sailed for New York at 1600 GMT when the Cunard Line agreed to reinstate a fish cook who had been fired. After an on-the-spot investigation, the line said officials had been over-hasty in firing the cook for rudeness to a senior chef.

Britain, EEC Get to Haggling On Real Price of Admission

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 18 (NYT)—The real bargaining is about to begin in the negotiations for British membership in the European Economic Community.

At stake are the economic and political structure of Western Europe and the standard of living of 57 million Britons.

Britain's deputy chief negotiator, Sir Con O'Neill, signaled the change last week by requesting a six-year period of transition to adapt to the Common Market's farming regulations.

This is twice as long as the period sought to swing British industry into the customs union of the Six.

The community's deputy chief negotiator, Hans-Georg Sachs of West Germany, has told the British that industrial and agricultural transitions must show "adequate parallelism."

There was no immediate reaction from the community, although in discussing the situation in Brussels, France's representative, Jean-Marc Boegner, said he was "keenly disappointed."

The British demand is expected to touch off one of the crucial battles in the negotiations.

It was delivered after three and one-half months of preliminary sparring in which both sides were, in diplomatic terminology, "clarifying their positions" without revealing much.

Now the preliminaries are receding to show the fundamental issue—the cost of joining and the ways of easing the burden without imposing hardships on the British people.

Price Rise Seen

Sir Con said the longer agricultural transition period was needed to spread the effects of price increases that will follow a price-increase of British agriculture with the Continent.

The British government has estimated that the community's farm policies would raise retail food prices 18 to 26 percent for Britons.

Sir Con also said more time was needed to avoid dislocation of British farm production and to adjust to changes in the pattern of imports from the traditional suppliers of British food.

The farm problem does not touch on Britain's expected contribution of \$1.1 billion to the Common Market budget, 95 percent of which goes to finance the common farm policy, in effect French farmers.

This is to be considered separately, which means that Britain will seek special concessions, or even a change in the farm financing regulations, instead of merely accepting a gradual phasing in of payments under existing rules.

The British maintain that their payments would represent 31 percent of all budgetary contributions in a ten-nation community—Ireland, Denmark and Norway have also applied—and that this is disproportionate to Britain's economic weight. Its gross national product is 17 percent of the ten-nation total.

The present members—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany—contend that all entry problems can be solved by transition arrangements and have warned Britain not to expect the farm rules to be altered.

Public Relations

The British strategy has been to stress the high financial cost of entry so as to press for the concessions that may make an agreement palatable to the British public.

The position of the Six is that Britain obtains long-term political as well as economic advantages in joining, and that, therefore, the admission price is high.

The British demands were placed on the table as Geoffrey Rippon, making his first swing through the Common Market, arrived in Brussels as Prime Minister Edward Heath's chief negotiator, conferred with Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel in Brussels.

The 46-year-old Mr. Rippon, who will direct the British efforts at the next ministerial negotiating session later this month, replaced Anthony Barber, who became Chancellor of the Exchequer after the death of Iain MacLeod.

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Wreckage of the C-5A Galaxy destroyed by fire and explosions at Marietta, Ga.

A \$23 Million Loss

Blasts Rip World's Largest Plane

MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 18 (UPI)—A C-5A Galaxy, the world's largest aircraft, exploded on the flight line at the Lockheed-Georgia Co. plant early yesterday, killing one worker and injuring another.

A rapid-fire series of explosions split the fuselage on the giant plane—valued at at least \$23 million—and sent it crumpling to the concrete runway apron like a great wounded silver whale.

"Great Ball of Fire"

"A great ball of fire" mushroomed out from the wreckage, according to security officer R. D. Smart, who said the flames raged out of control for about 30 hours. More than a dozen fire trucks pumped every drop of white foam at the

base onto the burning cargo plane. Air Force Col. S. W. Brewer, attached to Lockheed to oversee the C-5 program, said the cause of the explosion was "obviously some sort of fuel explosion."

A Lockheed official said a spark of static electricity might have caused it. The plane was the master model or first Galaxy off the assembly line. It is nearly the length of a football field and six stories high. It had been undergoing "touch-and-go" tests Friday.

Workers were defueling approximately 100,000 pounds of fuel—similar to a good grade of kerosene—when the first explosion ripped into the right wing, Col. Brewer said.

Asked if sabotage had been ruled out, Col. Brewer replied, "Well, we haven't ruled it in. But I think it's very remote."

The FBI was summoned and an investigation of the explosion ordered. The dead man was a civilian employee of the firm, Georgia's largest employer. The injured man was reportedly in shock at a medical facility at Lockheed.

Only the needle-nosed portion of the aircraft forward of the cockpit was not badly damaged. Both wings and the tail section were snapped off. The fuselage was split just to the rear of the mid-section. The entire plane was blackened and portions of the skeletal superstructure showed through in the glare of huge spotlights mounted on trucks.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chief critic of the C-5A program, called immediately for the grounding of all Galaxies until cause of the explosion has been determined. About a dozen other Galaxies were parked in the immediate vicinity of the one that exploded, but fast action by firefighters, standing by in accordance with standard safety procedures, prevented damage to the other planes.

Plagued by Mishaps

The C-5A has been plagued by mishaps and controversy since before its wheels first lifted off the Lockheed runway June 30, 1968. It became the center of a congressional controversy when it was disclosed the C-5 program would cost the nation more than \$4 billion as opposed to the \$2.4 billion the Air Force first estimated.

Wing cracks were then discovered in some of the planes, and a wheel on the first plane that was turned over to the Air Force fell off at the dedication ceremony.

The craft can carry 700 combat-ready soldiers. Lockheed said the plane destroyed today was worth about \$23 million, although it was brought out during congressional hearings that each of the planes was costing about \$50 million.

To date, Lockheed has manufactured 39 Galaxies under a controversial contract which calls for 31 planes, down from an original total of 120. The aircraft destroyed today had been turned over to the Air Force, but had been returned to Lockheed for further testing.

Lockheed has been in financial trouble and in March made an unprecedented appeal to the Pentagon for financial assistance.

Brandt's Party Keeps Editor Who Wrote for Nazis

BONN, Oct. 18.—Chancellor Willy Brandt's ruling Social Democratic party has announced that it would stand by one of its leading publicists, even though he wrote during the Nazi regime against Jews, Negroes and others branded as "inferior" in Nazi terminology.

A spokesman for the party executive said that Richard Eckert, 60, chief editor of two important party publications, would continue in his posts because it was unjustifiable "to deprive a man with a 30-year democratic record for his political errors 35 years ago."

The spokesman said Mr. Eckert's Nazi past was dug out by the magazine Der Stern, which reported that the Social Democrats' journalist joined the Nazi movement in 1928. The magazine report quoted numerous excerpts from his prolific prose before and during the war, in which he served as a war correspondent.

Cosmos-372 Orbiting

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced yesterday the launching of another satellite, No. 372 in its Cosmos series.

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G. Grant Mason Jr., a Founder Of Pan Am, Is Dead at 66

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—G. Grant Mason Jr., 66, a founder of Pan American Airways and a former member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, died Friday.

Mr. Mason, who was active in promoting commercial and military aviation before and during World War II, declared some years ago "In business time is vital. By short-cut, airplanes can travel farther in the same number of days and their interests are more widespread. Days formerly devoted to railroad or boat travel are now devoted to the customer."

In 1927 Mr. Mason and several associates founded Pan American Airways, which was acquired by a company organized by Juan T. Trippa. He then represented the company before 21 governments in the Caribbean area, making his headquarters in Havana from 1927 to 1938. He was president and general manager of Compañia Nacional Cubana de Aviación, Havana, from 1938 to 1948.

In 1938 President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the new Civil Aeronautics Board. Mr. President also named him chairman of the delegation to the fourth International Conference on Private Air Law in Brussels.

As chairman of the authority's foreign problems committee, Mr. Mason promoted air trade with Latin America. After the authority's reorganization as the Civil Aeronautics Board, he served on the new board to 1942.

Ted Sauter

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Ted Sauter, 74, a public-relations man long identified with the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, died Friday.

From the time the hotel opened some 40 years ago until the mid-1950s, Mr. Sauter publicized the Waldorf as an establishment frequented by many socially prominent persons.

Later, when Mr. Sauter had his own agency, he represented members of the Social Register and others who patronized the hotel.

Quincy Wright

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 18 (AP)—Quincy Wright, 79, a scholar in political science and international law, died here yesterday. He had been nominated this year for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Wright had served as a professor of international law at the University of Virginia since 1948 until 1961. He had been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in January by Karl W. Deutsch, president of the American Political Science Association.

Mr. Wright served as technical adviser to American members of the military tribunal at the Nuremberg trials after World War II and during the war was a consultant for the Department of the Navy. He also directed and wrote the Foreign Economic Administration.

Robert Dolman

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Robert (Rip) Dolman, 77, who was known as "Mr. Tennis" for almost four decades in New York, died Monday.

During the era when tennis personalities and matches often made front-page headlines, Mr. Dolman was a popular figure in the game. From 1915 to 1954, he owned and operated courts in Manhattan where the leading players of the country played, including Bill Tilden, Vinny Richards, Frank Hunter, Berkeley Bell and Frank Biehl.

Tennis had gained a foothold in New York in the early nineteen-hundreds, and Mr. Dolman decided to go into the business of operating courts with his brothers, Murray, Chuck, Dave, Lou and Sam. They built their first courtplex of 20 courts at West End Avenue and 96th Street. It became a rendezvous for the top players of that time. Many tournaments were held there.

Count Albert Bismarck

CAPRI, Italy, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Count Albert Edward Bismarck, 67, grandson of Otto von Bismarck, Germany's Iron Chancellor, died Friday at his villa here.

The count was the son of Prince

Brazilian Bishops Back Colleague Against Rightists

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Brazilian bishops' organization drafted a letter of solidarity Friday to be forwarded to the Most Rev. Heider Camara, the controversial archbishop of Recife, who has been strongly attacked by rightists here.

After a two-day meeting here to "define the position of the church in its internal and external relations," the central committee of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops also produced a document in which it said "that the terrorism of subversion should not be countered by the terrorism of repression."

The meeting was called after the recent arrest by security agents of four priests and some laymen during a raid at the offices of two Roman Catholic organizations here.

In Rome, a Vatican announcement yesterday said that Pope Paul VI was being kept informed on the conditions of seven Roman Catholic priests under arrest in Brazil. The seven, who were arrested about a year ago, are Domitius

Women Flead

In Istanbul women in the streets pleaded with nurses and medical aides for inoculation of their children, and the minister of health personally gave injections.

A thousand inoculation teams were touring the slum areas, but some reports said that vaccine was running low and that new supplies from abroad were being sought.

UPI said the United States was asked for five million inoculation doses.

At the American Hospital in Istanbul, persons asking for inoculation against the disease were turned back with the explanation: "We're run out of vaccine."

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Police Guard Uneasy Calm

Reggio Declares Truce, Calls Off 11-Day Strike

REGGIO-CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Thousands of police guarded this riot-torn city today and troops watched railway lines to the north as Reggio called a truce in its long battle to become capital of the Calabria region.

The city's Action Committee today called off an 11-day-old general strike, which has paralyzed

UN Weighing Aid Policy for Next Decade

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 18 (UPI).—The General Assembly met today to hear final statements on a set of minimum standards for the world community's efforts in the 1970s to bridge the gap between rich and poor nations.

Before the 17-member world body was a declaration defining the targets of the economic strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade. It was expected to be adopted by acclamation and formally issued by the assembly on Oct. 24, the final day of its 25th anniversary commemorative session.

In the 30-page document, which was adopted by consensus Friday, the assembly's Economic and Social Committee, minimal annual targets are set for aid to be furnished by the advanced countries to the developing nations and for the economic growth of the latter.

It represents a compromise between the 77 developing nations and the industrial and advanced countries and was accepted only in principle by some of the advanced group.

But the declaration is considered to be one of the most important economic documents of the world community in recent years. It was gradually formulated in years of preparation and deliberations in various UN councils. It compromises with attitudes of the Communist group and of the Western industrialized countries, who took diverging approaches to the global aid issue.

Defining the basic annual target, the draft declaration asks each developed nation to "endeavor to provide" 1 percent of its gross national product in aid to the have-not countries, including at least 0.7 percent of this GNP in official government development assistance.

For the developing countries, the declaration sets an annual aim of 6 percent for their economic growth and 3.5 percent in per-capita income.

public transport and business, leaving the streets littered with piles of rotting garbage and the detritus of bitter guerrilla warfare.

The Action Committee said that it was cancelling the strike "in order to show the full availability of Reggio for the dialogue requested by the government."

But police fear renewed outbreaks of violence later in the week. Trouble is also feared in the rival town of Catanzaro and in Sicily, where the entire regional council last night resigned to protest the government's decision to award Italy's fifth major steel plant to Calabria.

In Rome, parliament will decide later this week whether Reggio or Catanzaro will be named capital of the semi-autonomous region created in nation-wide decentralizing reforms last summer.

"What worries me most is the possibility of a popular revolt if parliament decides against Reggio this week," Police Maj. Tommaso Silikiani said.

So far several policemen have been wounded by gunfire and three men have died in rioting that started in July when Catanzaro, a town half the size of Reggio, was named provisional capital.

The cause of the current truce was a conciliatory speech by Premier Emilio Colombo, who last week promised 18,000 new jobs and the new steel works to the Calabria region.

Force Threatened

Mr. Colombo also warned that the government would use force to crush any further disturbances. He sent in troops to guard the railway lines against sabotage.

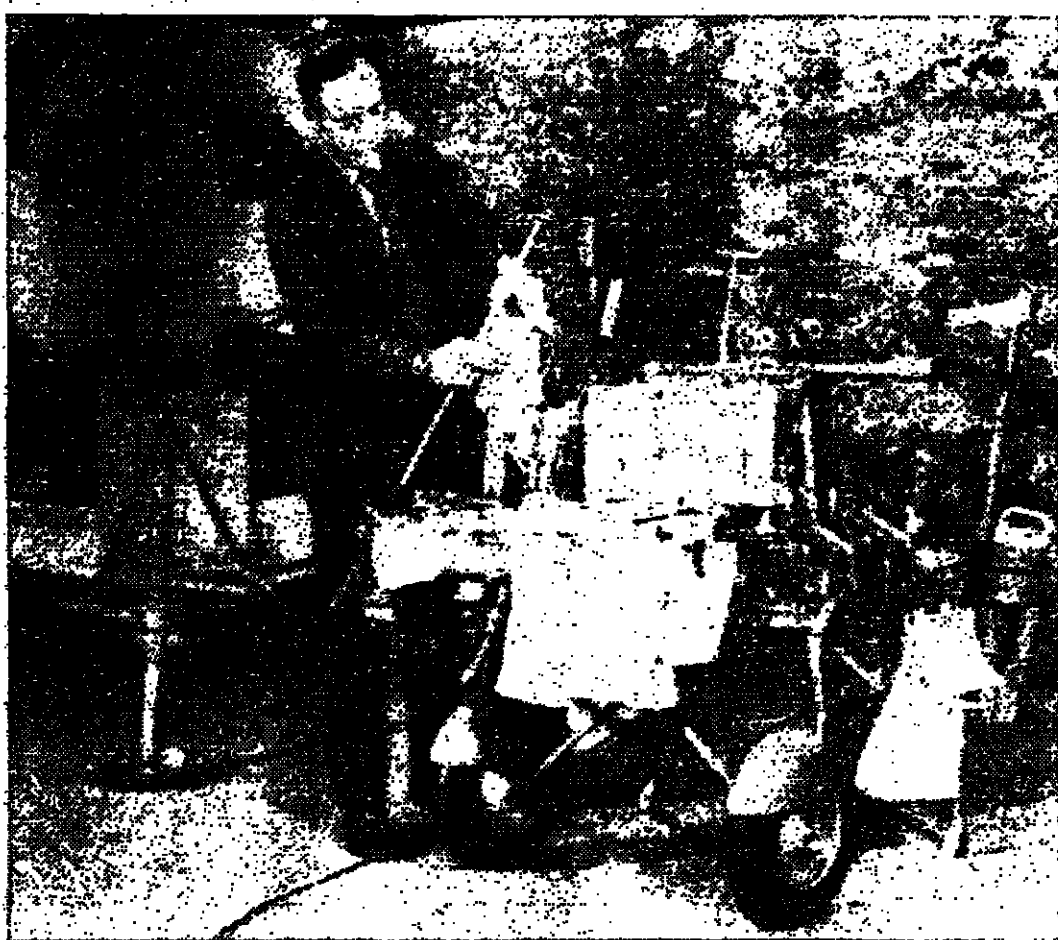
Last night, Reggio's Action Committee said that the city's "secret right" to be made capital "remains a point on which we can accept no bargain or alternative."

Meanwhile, daily protest marches have been staged in Catanzaro since the government referred the question to parliament. Observers believe that a decision against Catanzaro could cause revolt there.

In Sicily, the secretary of the island's Christian Democratic party also resigned to protest the steel-mill decision. "We do not intend to shoot at police to get what we hope for," he commented bitterly.

But the southern newspaper, *Gazzetta del Sud* commented: "In Sicily, for the same reasons which have caused the truce in Calabria, the atmosphere is stormy."

"A cyclone is in sight... the assignment of the steel mill to Calabria and not to western Sicily is at the bottom of the Sicilian crisis, just as the squabble over the capital is behind the revolt of Reggio."



MOON CART—Navy Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, who will be the lunar module pilot on Apollo-14, explaining use of vehicle which will be used to haul tools and rock samples on the moon. In background is model of lunar landing module.

Apollo-14 Crew Hopes to Get Stones From Lunar Crater

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—The overriding goal of the next Apollo mission to the moon is for the Apollo-14 astronauts to gather stones at the crest of a 400-foot crater in the moon's Fra Mauro Hills.

"We really want to get to the top of that crater," Apollo-14 astronaut Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell said in an interview Friday. "I'm convinced that we're going to find what we're looking for at the top of that crater."

What Comdr. Mitchell and the Apollo-14 commander, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr., hope to find are stones that came from deep within the moon, stones that were formed as long as 4.5 billion years ago and then settled at the crest of the crater—called Cone Crater—when it was formed by a meteorite impact.

Comdr. Mitchell said that he and Capt. Shepard would attempt to bring back the largest stones they could carry from the crest of Cone Crater, stones the size of footballs.

One reason the astronauts will look for large stones, Comdr. Mitchell explained, is that the

larger stones are more representative of the minerals which formed the moon. In studying the larger stones, geologists also have a better chance of examining their internal structure.

Comdr. Mitchell was in Washington Thursday to explain at a press conference how he planned to use a two-wheeled lunar vehicle which resembles a garden cart or a portable cocktail table.

"We have more work to do and equipment to do it with than we can carry in our hands," Comdr. Mitchell said while displaying the aluminum cart. "On our second walk on the moon, we literally won't have enough time to do everything we plan to do. This cart is our answer to the tight time schedule."

The two astronauts will be launched from Cape Kennedy on Jan. 31 and will land in the moon's Fra Mauro Hills at 4:02 a.m. on Feb. 5. Their first walk among the hills will be later that same morning, during which they will deploy several instruments, including a seismometer, about 300 feet from their landing craft.

U.S. to Orbit Steady Telescope Next Month

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (WP).—An orbiting astronomical observatory with a pointing accuracy of one second of arc, one part in 1,296,000 of a circle, will be rocketed aloft from Cape Kennedy next month.

Its precision, reflecting its unique stabilization, compares to a person observing a golf ball at a distance of 500 miles and keeping his eyes so steady he can count the indentations on the ball.

Designated OAO-B, the spacecraft will be lofted into orbit 480 miles above the earth where its experiment package will gather ultra-violet radiation from more than 14,000 stars in its first year of operation.

The new telescope is expected to return even more precise data than its predecessor, OAO-I, launched Dec. 7, 1968, and now in its 21st month of operation with a pointing accuracy of 20 seconds of arc.

In its study of ultraviolet radiation, OAO-II made some startling discoveries, among them that young, massive stars are even hotter than suspected.

Soviet Navy's Might in Indian Ocean Building Up as British Withdraw

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is expanding its naval forces in the Indian Ocean as Britain progressively withdraws from its positions east of the Suez Canal.

U.S. military analysts say that the presence of the ships is transforming the Soviet Union into the paramount naval power in the Indian Ocean and in its peripheral waters—the Red and Arabian Seas and the Persian Gulf, which border Iran and the Arab states on which Europe and Japan depend for much of their oil supplies.

The Indian Ocean force is not nearly as large as the Russians' Mediterranean squadron, which includes about 40 vessels and has attracted considerable public attention.

The first noticeable venture by Soviet warships into the Indian Ocean was in March, 1968, shortly after Britain announced its plans to reduce its military commitments in the Middle East and Asia.

6 to 15 Red Ships

Since then, six to 15 Soviet warships have been there regularly. Last summer, they included a guided-missile cruiser, four destroyers, two of them missile types, and a nuclear-powered missile submarine—a far more potent force than any local navy.

The Russians, American analysts say, have been engaging in classic naval diplomacy, conducting maneuvers and visiting 20 ports in 14 countries in an arc from Ceylon at one end to Tanzania at the other.

One recent product was a maritime and civil aviation agreement between the Soviet Union and the island of Mauritius, an independent member of the British Commonwealth in the southern Indian Ocean.

The agreement gives the Soviet Union refueling and docking facilities for trawlers and landing rights for the civil airline, Aeroflot. It is also a convenient place for tankers to pick up fuel for warships at sea.

Pullout Reconsidered

Since the Conservative party came to power in Britain last June, reconsideration has been given to the Labor cabinet's plan to pull out of the Persian Gulf by the end of 1971. Virtually all of the 5,000 to 8,000 men and a frigate and a few minesweepers would be affected.

The United States, it is said, does not intend to challenge the Soviet initiative under current strategic plans. While the Navy has been lobbying for an Indian Ocean force, tight military budgets and domestic pressures against more foreign commitments are militating against it.

2 Aging Destroyers

The U.S. presence consists of a seaplane tender and two aging de-

stroyers that confine their operations to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Some observers have contended that the force is just visible enough to provide trouble and too small to do anything about it. They said that it should be removed, with occasional visits from Seventh Fleet task forces from the Pacific substituted if a more impressive squadron is not established.

As for the reasons behind the

Soviet expansion into the Indian Ocean, the most apparent one is the desire of Russia to reach into warm waters—a desire that has been repeatedly frustrated in the past by former naval powers like Britain and by the internal weaknesses of Russian society.

One of Peter the Great's more fanciful schemes was to seize Madagascar, off East Africa, and form an alliance with a group of pirates who had taken refuge there.

Russians Shift Sub Tender, 2 Barges Stay in Cienfuegos

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—The Russian submarine tender that left the Cuban port of Cienfuegos eight days ago, easing suspicions somewhat that the Soviets were building a permanent submarine base there, has gone to another Cuban port.

The Pentagon announced Friday that the tender, accompanied by an ocean-going tug, had the day before entered the harbor at Mariel, about 25 miles west of Havana.

Mariel is the port from which Soviet land-based missiles were loaded on Russian cargo ships and taken off the island early in 1963 after the Cuban missile crisis.

Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant defense secretary for public affairs, announced the Thursday movement but declined to make any assessment of the situation.

"Whether they are there for crew rest, refueling or any other purpose, I don't know," he said.

Defense officials point out that Mariel is a much smaller, already developed Cuban naval base in comparison with the very large, protected deep-water anchorage at Cienfuegos on Cuba's west coast.

If the Russians are intent on building a base to service missile-carrying submarines, military analysts believe, Cienfuegos is a more likely spot.

The two ships left Cienfuegos a week ago yesterday and steamed northwest around the tip of Cuba. The Pentagon reported that both ships were engaging in "individual ship maneuvers" 50 to 75 miles north of Havana. Their course, however, had been reported as generally easterly, toward the Atlantic.

The Russians have strongly denied any intention of setting up a submarine base, or "any military base," in Cuba. However, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird last Monday said "there is evidence that naval base construction is going forward" at Cienfuegos.

Since departure of the sub tender from Cienfuegos, the main attention of U.S. defense planners has been on two barges that were towed into that harbor in mid-September after being carried across the Atlantic on a Russian cargo ship.

Officials say the barges have submarine repair facilities on them, but they indicate that there is still no evidence that the equipment is linked specifically with the missile-firing "Yankee Class" of Soviet submarines.

Some officials believe the barges will be removed within the next few weeks, as part of a phased Soviet withdrawal from Cienfuegos. The sub tender had been in Cienfuegos since Sept. 9.

On Sept. 25 the White House issued a strong warning to the Russians. On Tuesday, the Soviets issued their denial of military-base plans in Cuba.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Scabal fabrics invites you to read the Lanvin ad on page 7.

(They buy our most beautiful fabrics)

There is no official connection between Scabal and Lanvin. We sell fabrics and Lanvin buys them. That's all.

The important point is that we both have the same ideas about our work. Lanvin designs suits with the special

care that you do not often find any more. Scabal's job is to know all about the various fabrics available throughout the world.

And we have gotten into the habit of buying and selling only the best and most beautiful.

As a result, we have 40,000 different fabrics in stock on which we can provide the most rapid delivery.

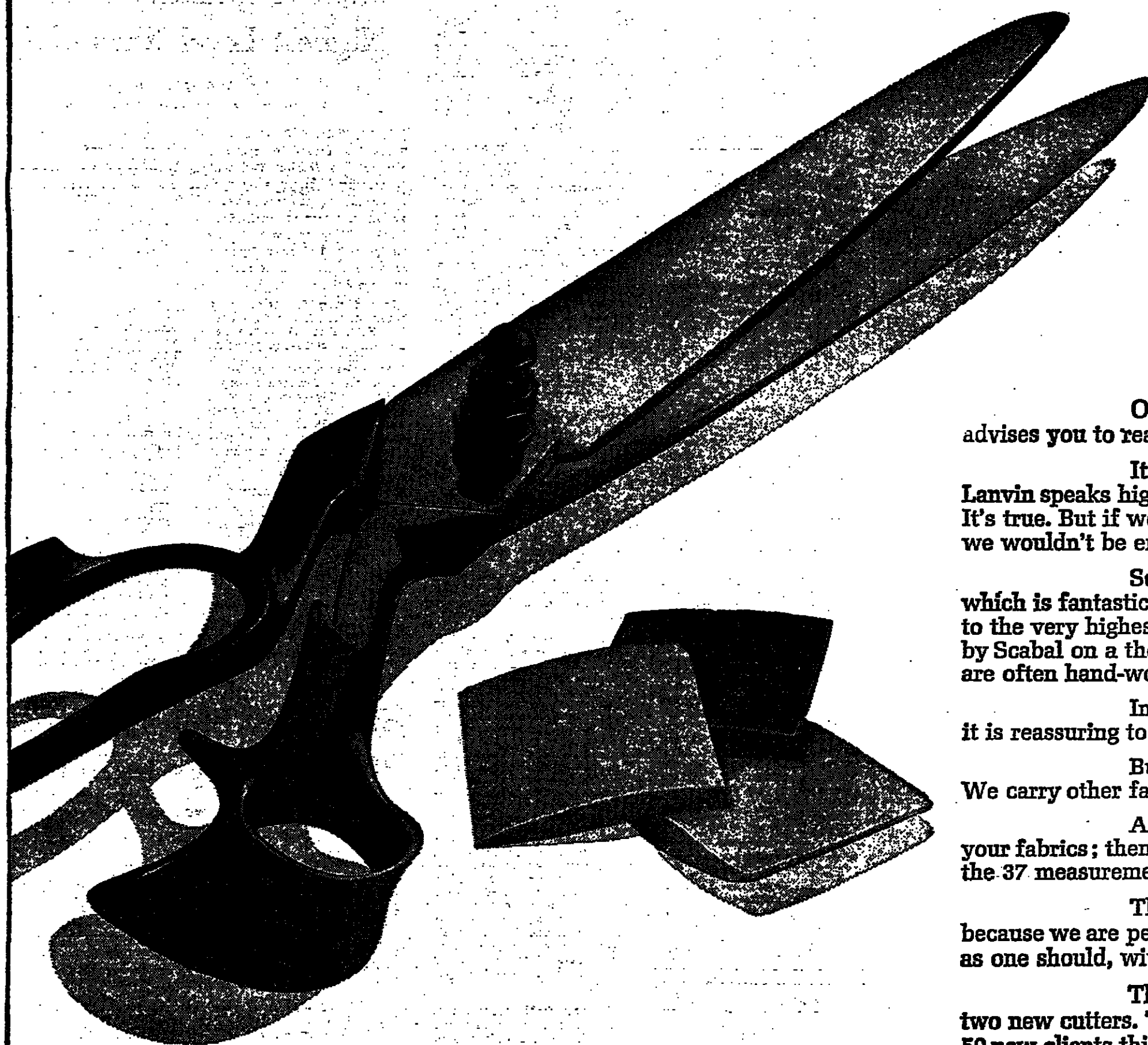
So you see, we participate in Lanvin's advertising campaign, because we are happy that Lanvin uses our materials to make their suits.

And not just because our business is to sell fabrics.

To know how Lanvin goes about making a suit, please read their advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Scabal
LONDON BRUSSELS

It has taken Lanvin 5 years to train 2 new cutters: now Lanvin can welcome 50 new clients.



On another page in today's paper, Scabal fabrics advises you to read our advertisement.

It looks pretty suspicious :
Lanvin speaks highly of Scabal, Scabal speaks highly of Lanvin.
It's true. But if we didn't think a lot of one another,
we wouldn't be engaged in a joint advertising campaign.

Scabal has a stock of 40.000 fabrics,
which is fantastic. Fabrics selected according
to the very highest technical standards; fabrics created
by Scabal on a theme which changes each year; fabrics which
are often hand-worked...

In this world which likes easy expedients,
it is reassuring to work with Scabal.

But not all of our materials are Scabal.
We carry other fabrics too, often exclusive to Lanvin.

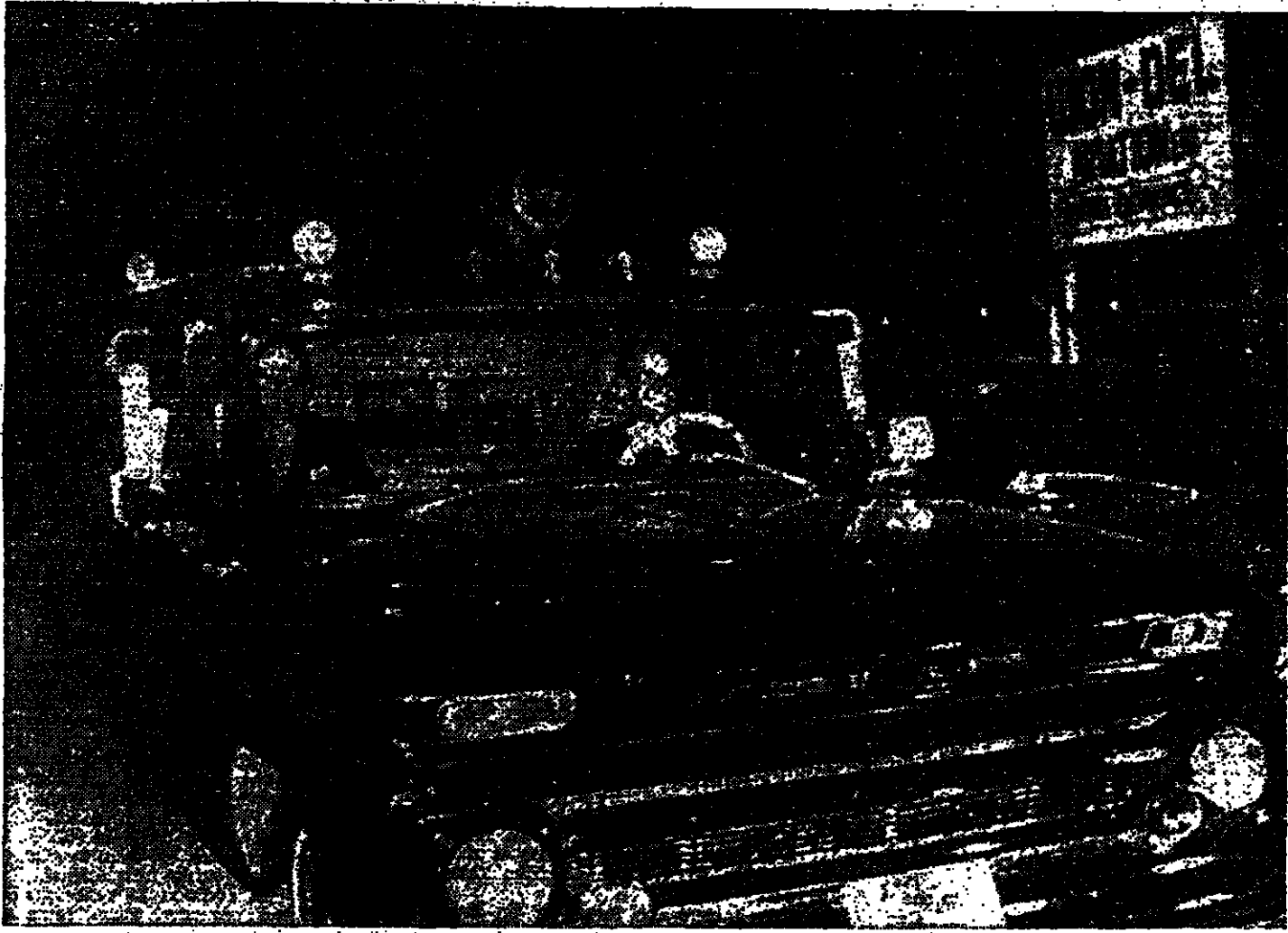
A Lanvin cutter will help you choose
your fabrics; then he will take your measurements -
the 37 measurements necessary to make a Lanvin suit.

That's when everything begins for us...
because we are perhaps the last tailor in the world to work
as one should, with painstaking care for every detail.

That's why it took us 5 years to train
two new cutters. Two cutters who will enable us to welcome
50 new clients this year.

LANVIN

15, Fg Saint-Honoré PARIS 8 - Tél.: 265.14.40



A morgue truck carries the body of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte at Montreal yesterday. The murder

by Quebec fanatics has touched off fears of a backlash between the English and French-speaking communities.

Trudeau vs. Terrorists

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA (NYT)—In the two centuries since New France became first the British colony of Canada, after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec city, and then eventually became an independent nation, English and French-speaking Canadians have lived generally at peace.

There have been times of friction, but most of the French felt they shared in the government of their country, even if they might feel less at home in provinces other than Quebec because of their language. At the same time, down through the years, there has persisted a frequently vocal minority which demanded independence for a French Quebec state.

The size of this group grew, especially during the two World Wars, when the French vigorously opposed conscription to fight a "British" war.

In the early 1950s, after political methods seemed to have failed, some of the more extreme French nationalists, who demanded a Quebec separate from the rest of Canada, turned to terrorist tactics. Favorite targets for terrorist bombs were mail boxes bearing the royal coat of arms. The sparks of the victim of Quebec, James Wolfe, was dynamited too.

De Gaulle Intervenes

In 1967, as Canada marked its 100th year of independence from Britain, the cause of separatism was given a spectacular boost when French President de Gaulle from the balcony of Montreal City Hall cried to a massive crowd: "Vive le Quebec libre!"

But since then, although the bombings and the rhetoric have continued, most Canadians felt their troubles were on the way to solution. Their hopes centered on the person of Pierre Elliott Trudeau who in 1968 had become the federal Prime Minister. Mr. Trudeau seemed the ideal Canadian: He was of mixed French and Scottish descent; he was eloquent in both languages; his personal flamboyance and wit were political novelties in good, gray Canada.

Then, eleven days ago, the most militant of all the separatists, the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, launched a new tactic. They kidnapped British diplomat James Cross and later a Quebec cabinet minister, Pierre Laporte—since found

murdered—and held them as ransom for a score of the FLQ supporters jailed for earlier bombings.

Mr. Trudeau took a tough line toward the separatist demands, climaxing last Friday by his invocation of wartime powers to enable federal and Quebec authorities to deal with the "insurrection threat" posed by the terrorists.

Heart of the Conflict Is the 'Two Solitudes'

By Edward Cowan

MONTREAL (NYT)—Hugh MacLennan, one of Canada's best known writers, called his 1945 novel about the English and the French in Quebec "Two Solitudes." Twenty-five years later, Mr. MacLennan's portrait of two separate cultural communities coexisting uneasily remains essentially true.

The events of the last fortnight—two political kidnappings by the left-wing Front for the Liberation of Quebec, the refusal of its ransom terms by federal and provincial governments, and joint federal provincial action to outlaw the front and their arrests of several hundred active members—are not likely to bring the two solitudes closer together.

It is true that in some ways, mostly work ways, the lives of the French and English in Quebec are more intertwined now than in 1945. The drift from countryside to city, Quebec's "quiet revolution" and a tide of French Canadian nationalism have raised French Canadian educational attainment levels, aspirations, incomes, social status and self-respect.

Two Communities

Essentially though, in the way they look at the world and in their private lives, the English and the French remain distinct communities.

Nearly all Montreal residents disapproved of the kidnappings and supported the authorities' refusal to meet the front's central ransom condition—the release of 23 prisoners. Yet among French Canadians there was a current of sympathy for the front. Ten prominent French journalists and labor leaders recommended the release of the prisoners, if only, one supposes, to avert the police crackdown that came.

A young accountant at a lunch counter, when asked what he thought the government should do, expressed concern for the hostages. It turned out that he disapproved of the kidnappings and recognized the risk in submitting to such blackmail but was quite sympathetic to the front's manifesto, a catalogue of Marxist slogans and French Canadian grievances.

Quebec's separatist, or secessionist movement, springing mainly from urban soil, and the presence of federal troops in Montreal and Quebec City inevitably increase tension.

One-Sixth English

The English account for about one-sixth of Quebec's population of 6 million, with roughly 750,000 of them living in Montreal. The English, a royal commission has found, earn more than do the French and hold a disproportionately large number of middle and high salaried jobs.

In an impromptu exchange with reporters, he described as "bleeding hearts" any of those who questioned his calling out troops, to protect federal officials and diplomats in Ottawa.

'Bleeding Hearts'

"There are a lot of bleeding hearts around who just don't like to see people with helmets

and guns," he said. "All I can say is go on and bleed. But it is more important to keep law and order in the society than to be worried about weak-kneed people who don't like the looks of . . ."

Reporters and everyone else watched Mr. Trudeau—the man who, growing up in Montreal as a student, teacher and lawyer, was considered something of a bleeding heart, himself. He wanted change, and he wanted it fast, in the archaic political system of Premier Duplessis.

But when Pierre Trudeau went federalist by running for a seat in Parliament in 1965 and began rising to power as an establishment Liberal he was no longer the darling of the Quebec dissenters, who had grown impatient with "democratic politics." When Mr. Trudeau shortly after becoming Prime Minister in June, 1968, found himself the target of flying bottles and separatist epithets ("Trudeau au poteau," "Trudeau to the gallows") he and the separatists—at least the disorderly among them—knew they were irreconcilable foes.

Last week when Mr. Trudeau had to decide whether to try saving the lives of the two hostages or to protect the whole society (Montreal police had learned that the FLQ planned to follow the kidnappings with a program of "selected assassination") he unhesitatingly chose the second alternative.

The Prime Minister was tough from the start. He counseled Quebec's Premier, the young and able but inexperienced Robert Bourassa, to open up a direct contact with the kidnappers, not to negotiate and compromise, but to make clear the hard line of the two governments (in Quebec and Ottawa) involved.

When this was done, Mr. Trudeau in a succession of telephone conversations steered Mr. Bourassa's hand, pressing him not to meet such "impossible" demands as the release of 23 jailed persons, called "political prisoners" by the kidnappers and "handlets" by Mr. Trudeau.

Under Pressure

Thursday, Mr. Bourassa and his cabinet, under severe pressure to do something to obtain the hostages' release, announced a readiness to free five of the "political prisoners," or "handlets," in exchange for the safe return of Messrs. Cross and Laporte. The Quebec government gave the kidnappers until 3 a.m. Friday to answer.

Meanwhile, the Quebec Premier conferred by telephone with Mr. Trudeau, and a formal request to the federal government for broader police powers was decided on.

Mr. Trudeau and his cabinet were ready to invoke these powers, dormant for 25 years, the minute Mr. Bourassa's 3 a.m. deadline arrived. The proclamation and accompanying regulations specifying the new police powers went into effect at 4 a.m. At 5 a.m. reporters, called from their beds to the parliamentary press gallery, were informed by Romeo LeBlanc, Mr. Trudeau's press secretary, that police in Quebec, certainly in Montreal, were already making raids and arrests—without benefit of warrants—under their expanded authority.

Before the day was out hundreds of persons suspected of membership in the FLQ, or even of giving assistance to members, were in custody for at least 90 days without hope of bail except by consent of the provincial attorney general.

How Safe Is Marijuana?

Series of Tests Raises Some Serious Questions

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK (NYT)—Marijuana is one of the oldest and most widely used drugs known to man. Yet scientists know less about its safety than they do about many newer drugs. Last week, at a hearing of a committee that is evaluating New York state marijuana laws, a pharmacologist reported findings from his experiments on animals that raise serious questions about the safety of marijuana. What his experiments on pregnant mice and rats mean for humans is not entirely clear. But other recent reports in medical journals indicate that some physicians are becoming increasingly concerned about the possible adverse effects of marijuana in man.

Dr. Vincent dePaul Lynch told the New York committee that pregnant rats that breathed marijuana smoke at the equivalent of one cigarette a day for 10 days in his laboratory at St. John's University here, had produced offspring with serious genetic defects. Dr. Lynch, whose field is toxic and adverse reactions of drugs on the brain, said in an interview that about 20 percent of the mice whose mothers had smoked marijuana during their pregnancy were born with cleft palates and defective jaws. This congenital damage, he said, was not limited to smoking during any specific period of pregnancy.

Two Generations

More disturbing to Dr. Lynch was the appearance of the same defects in the next two generations after the damaged mice were mated. This finding implicated genetic damage though Dr. Lynch did not test

for defects in chromosomes, the bundles of hereditary information. His experiments were controlled. That is, he exposed an equal number of mice to a normal amount of smoke from timothy hay, not marijuana, to rule out the possibility that smoke alone caused the defects. None of these control mice, he said, developed defects.

Dr. Lynch said that he undertook these experiments at the urging of Henry Giordano, former associate director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. When he heard Dr. Lynch report abnormalities in mice resulting from marijuana, Mr. Giordano suggested that Dr. Lynch try the same experiment with marijuana. "I thought marijuana studies would be a waste of time," said Dr. Lynch, who succumbed to his scientific curiosity, however, which was based on information that researchers in Georgia and the British West Indies had reported in medical journal articles after injecting marijuana into other small animals.

"These results are ominous enough to suggest that women be specifically cautioned to avoid marijuana during pregnancy," Dr. Richard G. Pillard wrote in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine in commenting on these previous studies.

Dr. Lynch considered inhalation of smoke a more realistic experiment than feeding or injecting marijuana into animals. In his experiments, Dr. Lynch noted that mother mice destroyed some of their offspring at birth. When he examined these mice, he found that they had cleft palates and defective jaws.

Dr. Lynch said that he had given a brief report of his findings to a combined National Institute of Health and Na-

tional Science Foundation meeting earlier this year.

A drug's effects—good or bad—on animals may not hold true for man. Drugs of proven benefit to man, such as penicillin, insulin and cortisone, can cause birth defects in animals. Determining marijuana's effects on pregnant humans would require experiments that Dr. Lynch, among other scientists, considers impractical and unethical. Such studies would require pregnant women to purposely smoke measured amounts of marijuana—and nothing else—over a specified time to see if their babies were born defective. The better part of a century would pass before the effects on future generations could be determined.

Psychotic Reactions

What concerns Dr. Lynch and other doctors are reports of psychotic reactions among marijuana smokers, though no one has proved that there is a cause and effect.

Twelve American soldiers had acute psychotic reactions after using marijuana in Vietnam. Dr. John A. Talbot and Dr. James W. Teague reported last year in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Many more soldiers are believed to have experienced such reactions because one-third of American troops reportedly smoke marijuana in Vietnam where, these doctors reported, marijuana is cheap, readily available and disguised in regular American cigarette packs. Other doctors in this country and elsewhere have also reported psychotic reactions in civilians.

As the popularity of marijuana has increased, doctors' reports have hinted at adverse reactions such as bronchitis. In a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Milton M. Waldman of the Bronx reported a patient who smoked five to six marijuana cigarettes a day for a few years and who developed "a marked bronchitis," that is, an inflammation of the windpipe.

'Lost' Effects

Dr. Waldman pointed out that the possible adverse effects of marijuana smoking on the lungs, including cancer, have "been lost in the arguments about the behavioral and psychological effects of the drug."

Recreational use of drugs such as marijuana has always been part of society. Not all users, obviously, are harmed by marijuana and doctors do not know which users are adversely affected or how often reactions occur. Of course, no one has ever said that inhalation of smoke is beneficial. Man smoked cigarettes for centuries before scientists accumulated evidence of tobacco's harm. Now numerous studies attest to the fact that cigarette smoke can lead not only to various lung diseases, including cancer, but also heart ailments.

Some doctors wonder whether marijuana smoking might do the same thing. But answers to such questions require more animal and then human experiments, money and time. Meanwhile, the debate over penalties for those using marijuana will continue.



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The Ethnic Background of Canadians

British.....	43.8%
French.....	30.4%
German.....	5.8%
Ukrainian.....	2.6%
Italian.....	2.5%
Dutch.....	2.4%
Scandinavian.....	2.1%
Native Indian and Eskimo.....	1.2%
Jewish.....	1.0%
Russian.....	0.7%
Chinese.....	0.3%
Japanese.....	0.2%
Other.....	7.0%

Table is based on the 1961 census. The present population of Canada is about 21 million.

By Condon Bakstansky

Several problems have been mentioned in connection with this one, none of them apparently affecting the judgment of the company itself. For one, it seems to have become fashionable to be a bit leery of the

The Dutch, if anything, seem to have clamped down harder as their currency became more popular.

* * *

As prices sagged by up to a point last week, there was in-

greasing talk about that elusive

failures compiled by Dun &
Gracis are compiled by the F. W.
Information Systems Company.

most of which have admittedly been rather pallid. The current scene and the outlook into early 1971 are considerably better than the available distorted data suggest.

Among the larger losers Cincinnati Enquirer and Ele fell 5 points. The Hyatt Corp. fell 3 points. The Clow Corp. lost 3 1/8 while 2 points.

in the counter market were the Electronic Data Systems, which each sold 100 shares at \$100.00, and Kulicke & Soffer each slipped 100 shares at \$100.00. Raychem and Tampax each dipped 100 shares at \$100.00.

The latest estimate of red ink in the federal ledger for the current fiscal year came last week from congressman Wilbur D. Mills, who said there may be a surplus between \$12 billion and \$15 billion.

By Alexander R. Hammer

Institutional selling weak in dull trading. The Chubb fell 1 1/2, while Connecticut added a point.

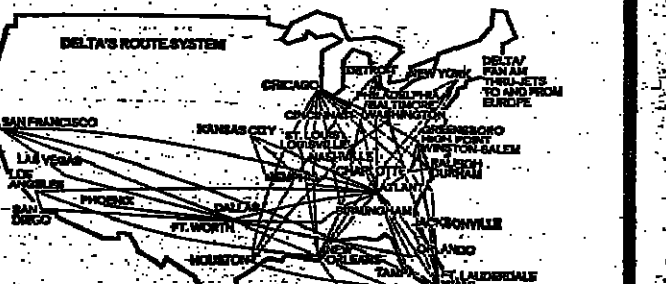
ed most of the insurance issues. NLT Corp. lost 2 points; NLT Corp., General and Crum-Foster each

Wilbur D. Mills, who said may range between \$12 billion and \$20 billion because of the shortfall in revenues traceable to lower corporate profits.

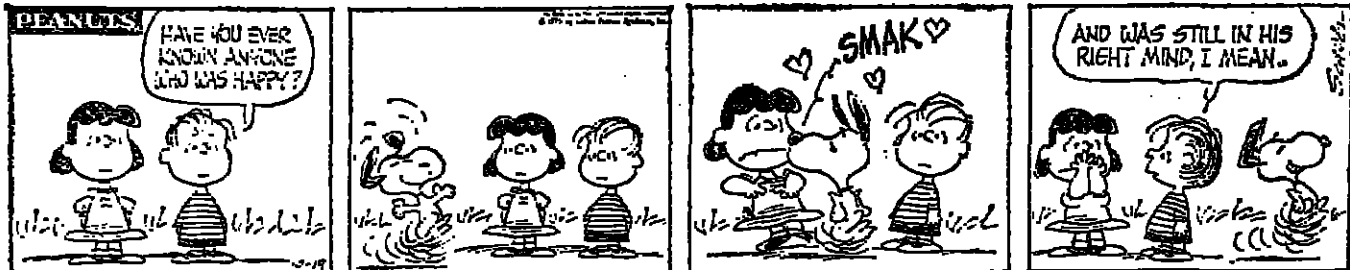
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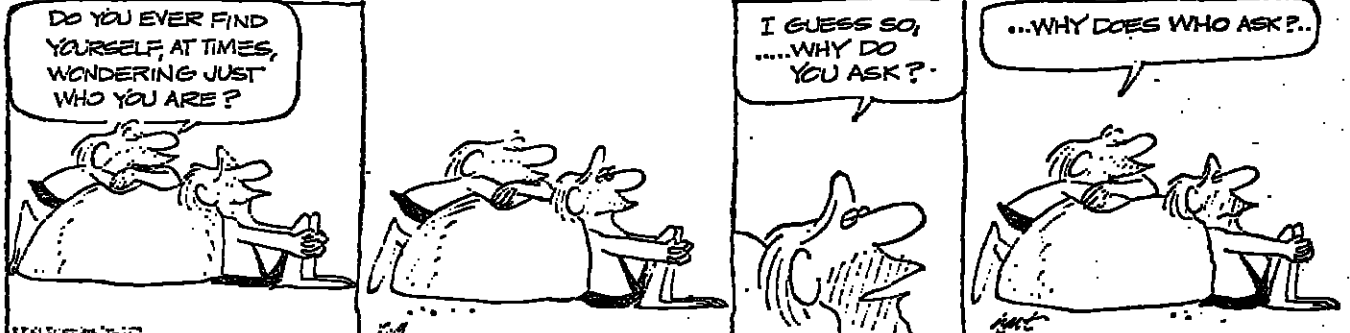
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PEANUTS



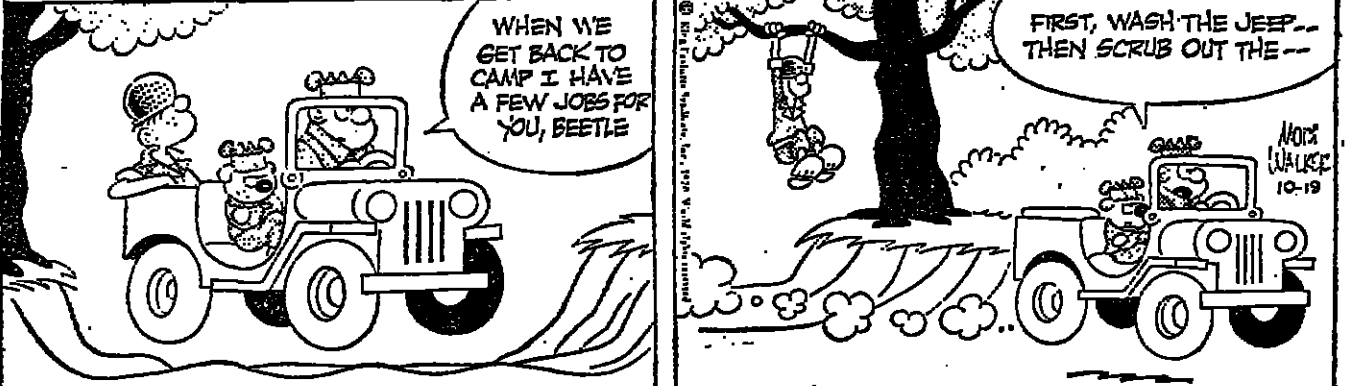
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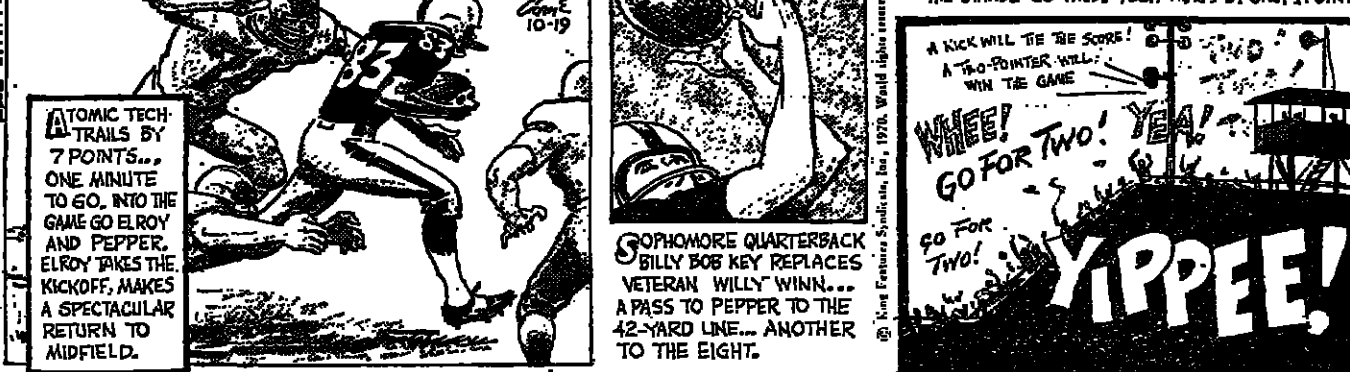
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MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



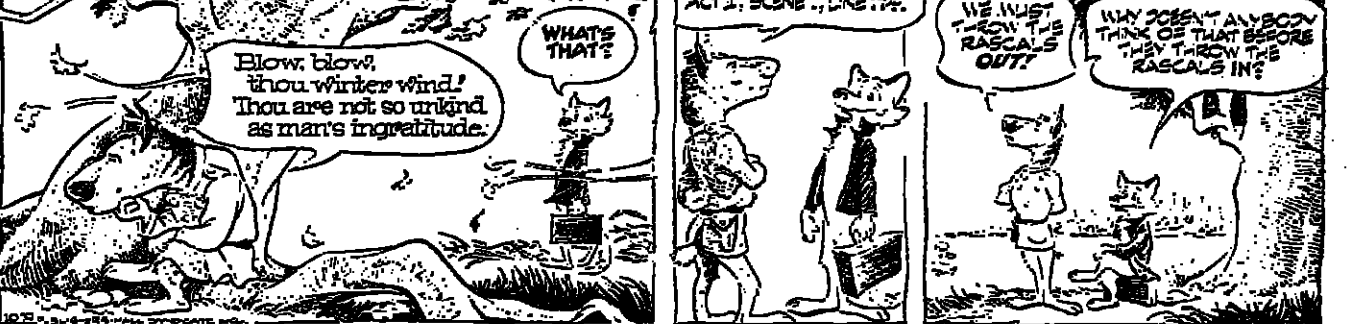
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



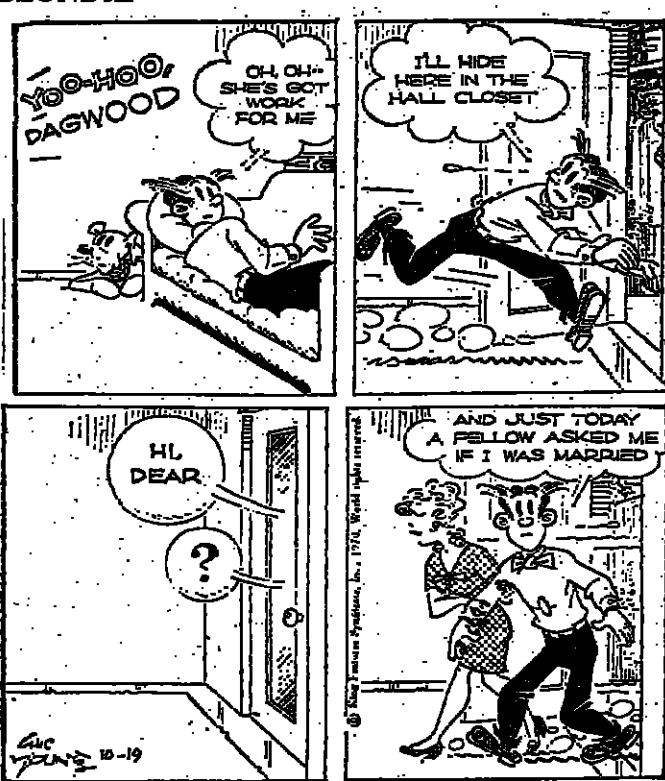
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened two clubs, a strong, artificial forcing bid, and received a negative response of two diamonds. He showed his heart suit, and North showed moderate strength by bidding three clubs.

South showed support for his partner's presumed club suit, and continued to slam, rather optimistically, when his partner gave a preference to hearts. South's optimism balanced North's conservatism, and the result was a reasonable slam. There were 11 top tricks and fair chances of making a 12th.

The declarer was eventually able to develop an endplay against West when the clubs failed to break favorably. He won the opening lead of the diamond king with the ace and immediately led out all his trumps.

West had to find five discards, which was not easy. He parted with one spade and all his diamonds, guided by his partner's play of the diamond jack on the first trick. But this

did not help him, for the end-position was:

NORTH
A Q10
K J
Q 542
Q 542

EAST
A 87
K J
Q 109
Q 63

SOUTH
A 3
K J
Q 3
A K10

WEST
A KJ
K J
Q 876
Q 987

EAST
A 8768
K J
Q 395
Q 1092

SOUTH (D)
A 3
K J
Q 10862
A 3

WEST
A KJ
K J
Q 876
Q 987

EAST
A 8768
K J
Q 395
Q 1092

SOUTH (D)
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Q 10862
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NACAL

IMERC

RODIAH

SMEECH

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumble: BOOTH FOIST GLOOMY DELUGE
Answer: How Noah read his paper—BY FLOODLIGHT

BOOKS

INTER ICE AGE 4

By Kobo Abe. Translated from the Japanese by E. Saunders. Drawings by Machi Abe. Knopf, 238 pp.

SOME PARTS IN THE SINGLE LIFE

By Jimmy Miller. Knopf, 242 pp. \$5.95.

THE DECEIVERS

By Joanna Barnes. Arbor House, 312 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

KOBO ABE seems never to rewrite himself, to worry an old tune. Each new novel translated into English, exploiting and discarding fictional forms like clutches of Kleenex, comes as a surprise and a provocation. "The Woman in the Dunes" (1964) was a shooting script for Hiroshi Teshigahara. "The Ruined Map" (1969) was a metaphysical detective story. "Inter Ice Age 4" is science fiction, complete with computers predicting the future, submarine colonies and the usual apocalypse.

This time, the apocalypse consists of volcanic eruptions on the ocean floor and melting polar ice caps. The rising water level seems likely to wipe out terrestrial life. Scientists set about secretly to force an evolutionary mutation. Beginning with mice, dogs, pigs and cows, they arrest and alter fetal development to equip the creatures with water-breathing fish gills. Man is the next step. By paying mothers who want abortions, the scientists acquire a sufficient number of 3-week-old human fetuses to start an underwater breeding farm. Come high tide, the "aquans" will take over.

Mr. Abe's revelations arrive in plausible clusters, as they are perceived by Professor Katsumi of the Institute for Computer Technique, and as Katsumi reveals himself to the reader. Katsumi has built a forecasting machine, capable of predicting economic and political eventualities. The machine is also capable of reconstructing an individual personality and predicting its death day. Mr. Abe is more convincing on mutations than he is on computers. To prove his machine's capacities, Katsumi investigates a murder, only to discover the aquan plot and to find that he is personally involved.

Such a scheme gives Mr. Abe the opportunity to meditate on fundamental questions—the nature of free will, the cruelty of the future, qualities being converted into quantities for machine reassembly into different quantities—and to imagine a wholly alien world. The best parts of "Inter Ice Age 4" deal with aquan culture (underwater communication, transportation, music, "land sickness," etc.) and the breeding farm (that manipulation of the human materials that geneticists like Josiah Lederberg yawn at with gargantuan equanimity). As science fiction, unfortunately, the book doesn't measure up to the high standards established by Frank Herbert in "Dune." The girl thought for a season "Circular driveways," she said. And her book is an absorbent look at one of the circles of the Dante didn't anticipate.

Joanna Barnes is Jacqu Susann with a brain. An excellent book reviewer and Beta Kappa from Smith College, she tells the story of a child star growing up after in Hollywood. A few of the characters in "The Deceivers" have been stamped, of stale Saltines; the sex is like grass between each plot; and, as in too many first novels, everything resolved at a big party.

Miss Barnes is an excellent guide for tourists in the land of the plastic cactus. She is surprisingly generous. She winks: "Marie, doesn't anything impress you any more?" The girl thought for a season "Circular driveways," she said. And her book is an absorbent look at one of the circles of the Dante didn't anticipate.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		
1 Loyal	48 Gulfweed	13 Honor card
5 Vote to accept	50 Macaws	21 Headwear
10 Swimmers' milieu	53 Heat units: Abbr.	23 Formerly
14 Khayyam	54 W. W. II propagandist	25 Caber-tossers' wear
15 Roman dictator	58 Present	27 Horse and area
16 Jai	62 Words of understanding	29 In agreement
17 Lizard	63 Collect	30 Namesakes of Isaac's son
18 Cross as	65 "But the Lonely Heart"	32 Confessors
19 German nyet	66 Biblical name	33 Grape products
20 Code of S.A.R.	67 Like 45 Across	34 Rope
22 Pea soup	68 Sicilian peak	37 Vegetables
24 H. H. Munro	69 Without: Fr.	38 Powerless
26 Ago: Scot.	70 Present or past	42 Experienced
27 Ointment ingredient	71 Beloved	44 Flying prefix
31 Australian, for one		47 Writer Dorothy
35 Of the ear	1 Verne hero	49 Kind of string
36 Actor Howard	2 Eastern prince	51 Slang
39 Veneto	3 Spanish room	52 Unravel
40 Common contraction	4 Negotiate	53 Spanish relative
41 Part of a wedding gown	5 rule	55 Greek peak
42 Part of S.A.R.	6 Work by Joyce	56 Sharp
43 Direction	7 spread	57 German possessive
44 Undertake	8 Blueprints	59 Show fondness
45 Sheep	9 Dilatory	60 King Mongkut's teacher
46 Meaning	10 Hide worker	61 Leap, for one
	11 Hebrew letter	64 Wedding-account word
	12 Hawaiian tree	

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ملکنا من الوطن

